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LONG-TERM TARGETED PROGRAMS BOOST COOPERATION, INTEGRATION

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[Dr of Economic Sciences N. Khmelevskiy article: "Long-Term Targeted Programs"]

[Text] In June 1978 an event occurred in CEMA's activity which opened a bright new page in the annals of this international organization of fraternal socialist countries on the eve of its 30th anniversary: The 32d CEMA session approved three of five long-term targeted cooperation programs which were being elaborated--in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw materials; agriculture and the food industry, and also machinebuilding. They effectively continue the line toward deepening socialist economic integration as outlined by the 23d (special) CEMA session in Moscow in 1969 held at the level of heads of the fraternal parties and governments. The fundamental long-term objectives which formed the basis of the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration adopted in 1971 were determined at that session.

The statement adopted at the 32d CEMA session says: "The implementation of long-term targeted cooperation programs will promote the solution of socioeconomic tasks facing CEMA countries in building socialism and communism, guaranteeing the steady development of the CEMA countries' national economies, further boosting the population's living standards, the rapprochement and equalization of the fraternal countries' economic development levels, the broad participation of those industrially less-developed in production-sharing and specialization measures, the assimilation of the progressive achievements of science and technology and the increase of exports of finished production on this basis...."

A Coordinated Cooperation Strategy

Long-term targeted programs are in the fruit of the creative solution by the CEMA countries' communist and workers parties of the problems of cooperation in basic sectors of physical production. They embody a coordinated strategy for long-term cooperation among fraternal socialist countries. The elaboration and implementation of long-term targeted cooperation programs creates favorable preconditions for improving the national economic structure of each country, for enhancing the reciprocal, complementary nature of the national economies and also, on this basis, the growth of their social production efficiency.

"We aren't just talking about great mutual economic advantage," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 25th CPSU Congress, "but also about a task of tremendous political significance. It is a question of strengthening the material basis of our cooperation."

Long-term targeted cooperation programs develop and concretize the comprehensive program and elevate the fraternal countries' cooperation to a higher level. They are precise in terms of investment and represent a system of measures which is coordinated in terms of resources, deadlines and executors of the programs. It is a vividly expressed multilateral form of the socialist states' joint planning activity which does not replace the other forms of planning cooperation but which synthesizes them and presupposes an improvement of the bilateral basis when elaborating draft long-term targeted cooperation programs and when agreements on their implementation are concluded. Long-term targeted programs will promote the optimization of the CEMA countries' socioeconomic plans, taking into account advantages of the international socialist division of labor and advantages of socialist economic integration.

The distinctive feature of long-term targeted cooperation programs is their orientation toward the future. The strengthening of the long-term approach when solving key economic cooperation problems is dictated by the growth in the scale and complexity of the social and economic development tasks of the CEMA countries, by the fact that extensive growth factors are essentially exhausted and by the need for the coordinated orientation of the countries' development and for their cooperation on a more intensive basis, above all one that is connected with the mobilization of deep-lying resources and with the rational utilization of opportunities, reserves and scientific and technical achievements on hand in the community.

The Large Scale of Cooperation

The targeted-program method of planning interstate relations is applied in concrete terms in long-term targeted cooperation programs. The comprehensive consideration of the potential for economic cooperation among the CEMA countries is an important element of the compilation and a condition of implementing major national comprehensive programs calculated for several 5-year plan periods.

A graphic example of this is the development of the nuclear power industry scheduled in the context of the implementation of the targeted program for energy, fuel and raw materials. In accordance with the long-term requirements of the fraternal countries, the Soviet Union is forcing the development of a base for the production of AES equipment, is building a specialized plant--"Atommash"--for this purpose and is expanding capacities of other enterprises.

A large-scale industrial engineering base for atomic machine building is being created in Czechoslovakia. The building of AESes witha total capacity of 37 million kilowatts is scheduled in the European CEMA countries and in the Republic of Cuba. With the commissioning of these capacitieis, and also with the commissioning of the Khmelnitskaya AES being built on the USSR's territory with the participation of interested fraternal countries, the contribution of the nuclear power industry to the solution of the fuel and energy problem will increase by almost 70 million tons of ideal fuel.

The CEMA countries also have considerable work to do in improving oil refining and using oil more rationally so as to better satisfy long-term fuel requirements. A great role in resolving this problem is allotted to the Soviet Union, Romania, Czechoslovakia and several other countries. The successful exploitation of existing potentials would make it possible for European CEMA countries to obtain an extra 15 million tons of light petroleum products a year.

Much remains to be done to insure the fuller exploitation of internal resources. Prospects for increasing solid-fuel extraction look impressive. Apart from the existence of large deposits of these types of fuel on the USSR's territory, there are also very considerable reserves of bituminous and brown coal and lignites in other European CEMA countries, reckoned at approximately 105 billion tons. The rational exploitation of these riches demands close collaboration by specialists and planners, above all in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

A very important direction for all the fraternal countries is maximum fuel and energy savings, from which a tangible effect can be felt in a short space of time. According to experts' calculations, the relative capital investment on fuel-saving measures is in the main only approximately half the level of expenditure on extracting an additional ton of organic fuel. [paragraph continues]

Capacities for production of ferriferous ore created with the forces and resources of European CEMA countries in the Soviet Union will, for instance, be of great significance in strengthening the socialist countries' raw materials base. Plans are being prepared for erecting projects for the production of rubber and certain other raw goods. Cuba and the USSR propose to create pulp, paper and cardboard production capacities, Poland--methionine production capacities, Mongolia--capacities for extracting and processing phosphorites and Romania--capacities for constructing a petrochemicals complex.

In accordance with calculations which have been carried out, the implementation of the long-term targeted cooperation program for fuel, energy and raw materials, with the broad involvement of the resources of each CEMA country in economic trade and with all-round savings, will make it possible to supply approximately 90 percent of the countries' energy requirements from their own production and reciprocal deliveries, and to supply practically all their iron ore, ferrous metals and nickel.

The long-term targeted cooperation program in the sphere of agriculture and food industry is set great tasks. Its implementation will make it possible to improve supplies of the most important food products in CEMA countries. More effective use must be made of the different favorable natural conditions in individual countries and their specialization depending on soil and climatic potentials must be deepened. Thus the expansion of sugar and citrus fruit production in Cuba will make it possible to supply European CEMA countries with 9 million tons of su and 2.4 million tons of citrus fruits a year by 1990. In order to insure the more c. plete satisfaction of CEMA countries' cotton fiber requirements it is planned to jointly exploit 215,000 hectares of irrigated land in Uzbekistan.

Solving the problem of protein for food and fodder purposes will be promoted by implementation of such major projects as the joint catching and processing of krill (small marine shrimps), extraction of proteins from green plants by the VEPEKS method created by Hungarian scientists, and the construction of the Mozyr plant to produce fodder yeast from conventional oil paraffins. Cooperation is expanding between CEMA countries in the selection of agricultural crops, improving and increasing the genetic pool of productive livestock and strengthening and developing the material and technical base, as well as in elaborating effective and flexible forms and methods of economic incentives for production and reciprocal deliveries of agricultural and food products within the CEMA framework.

Comprehensive Approach

An important feature of long-term targeted cooperation programs is that they are elaborated in accordance with the main cooperation complexes. Naturally in these conditions the coordination of national 5-year plans as the leading form of joint planning activity is now increasingly embracing--apart from the foreign trade aspect--questions of capital investment, specialization and production sharing, standardization and scientific and technical cooperation, that is, nearly the whole cycle of the reproduction process, including a wide range of attendant intersector tasks.

In this connection a tremendous role is allotted to the long-term targeted cooperation program in the sphere of machine building. [paragraph continues]

It is intended to insure rapid rates of development of the production of modern machinery, equipment and apparatus in order to better equip fuel and raw material sectors, agriculture, the food industry and machine building proper with the latest machinery. With respect to the most important types of equipment a set of measures will be implemented, including development of specialization and production sharing, creation of new models of machinery and enlargement of existing production capacities and creation of new ones.

Opportunities are expanding considerably for increasing the capacity of the socialist market and for the stable growth of reciprocal deliveries of output, particularly machinery and equipment. It has been calculated that the implementation merely of those machine-build building measures relating to the first three long-term targeted cooperation programs will make it possible to approximately double the production of the relevant equipment in the CEMA countries for their own needs in 1981 through 1985--and to treble it in the next 5-year period--by comparison with the current 5-year period.

The implementation of the targeted program in the sphere of machine building and of other programs presupposes their close linkage with the implementation of bilateral long-term programs for specialization and production sharing through 1990. In accordance with the agreements reached in the Crimea between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the leaders of the communist and workers parties of the fraternal states in 1977 and confirmed during the Crimea meetings of summer 1978, the CEMA countries have already embarked on the elaboration of bilateral long-term programs for specialization and production sharing linked to the long-term targeted cooperation programs. This interconnection can be insured mainly by including in the bilateral document all measures stemming from the long-term targeted cooperation program. This decision is dictated by the fact that virtually all multilateral accords are implemented through the system of bilateral agreements, treaties, contracts and recommendations.

The elaboration of bilateral long-term planning documents for cooperation will thus make it possible not only to consloidate the long-term approach to posing and resolving key tt tasks of developing socialist economic integration but also to find the optimal, flexible combination of multilateral and bilateral forms of cooperation.

The practical implementation of the long-term targeted cooperation programs already adopted and of two other programs which are being prepared for examination at the next CEMA session--in the sphere of consumer goods production and transportation--will make it possible to increase the volume of foreign economic relations between countries and will considerably boost investments. The coordinated utilization of large-scale assets will insure each country a considerable saving of resources compared with the situation which would arise if these assets were utilized separately.

The long-term targeted cooperation programs are introducing new elements to the coordination of the CEMA countries' next 5-year plans and to the compilation of a coordinated plan of integration measures for the period 1981 through 1985. The main complexes of measures aimed at implementation of long-term targeted cooperation programs in the section applying to the first 5-year period become the pivot, the nucleus, both for the coordination of the 5-year plans and for coordinated measures for the new 5-year term.

In the process of the implementation, on a coordinated basis, of such impressively large-scale tasks of cooperation for the new 5-year period, the forms and methods of joint capital construction which have already been employed will be improved (for instance, construction to completion and surrender, the enlistment of the CEMA countries' specialized construction and installation organizations on the basis of subcontracts and manpower). Broader dissemination should be accorded the practice of coordinating national investment programs on the basis of an agreement mutually supplementing (or mutually compensating) production programs with consideration for differences in levels of relative capital investments and of the capital input requirement, labor-intensiveness and materials-intensiveness.

During the preparation and coordination of plans for social and economic development between the USSR and the other CEMA countries for the period 1981 through 1985 extensive use will be made of a method tested by practice--interconnected deliveries and counter deliveries [protivopostavki] of output.

In the long term the role of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank in settlements on a multilateral basis will increase with the creation of the necessary preconditions. Here the activity of the International Investment Bank could be oriented to a greater degree toward the joint activity of the CEMA countries in third countries, mainly the developing ones.

The long-term targeted programs are documents of great political and economic significance which determine for the long-term the coordinated strategy of the CEMA countries' fraternal cooperation.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

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["International Observers Roundtable" with Vladimir Iordanskiy, Stanislav Kondrashov and Vladimir Dunayev--not further identified]

[Text] [Dunayev] Good day comrades. In places of sharp regional conflicts, very dangerous blood clots are formed. They paralyze not only the normal life and activity on the periphery of the main world trends, but also threaten to destabilize the whole international situation. These clots can at any moment penetrate the main artery and threaten international peace and security. Among these dangerous spots at the moment are: The Near East, suffering the wounds of Israeli aggression; southern Africa, the hotbed of racism and colonialism; and Southeast Asia, where the spearhead of Peking's hegemonism, having already tested the land and sea borders of practically all its neighbors, is aimed at Socialist Vietnam--aimed both from the north and from the west, from Cambodia.

In our discussion today we shall touch upon the latest events in the Near East and southern Africa. But first of all I would like to note the world response by the visit to our country by a delegation from the Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP] and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and the friendship and cooperation treaty signed in Moscow. Teng Hsiao-ping, who is in Thailand, gave vent to his irritation at a special press conference, not restraining himself from the most undiplomatic expressions. He lost his self-control so much that he called the policies of Socialist Vietnam those of a hooligan. Well, it would have been difficult to expect any other reaction. The American and Japanese press are trying to write alarm and fear into the margins and between the lines of the treaty. But the majority of the press of the Third World and West Europe have rightly evaluated this document's significance. In general it is worth noting that the observers in the Western world have had to reckon with the tremendous sympathies Vietnam has won literally everywhere.

Middle East Events

And now to the Near East. The LONDON TIMES this week wrote about the things passed over in silence during the first days after Camp David. Israel has achieved a separate peace. This was what it wanted and banked on--the newspaper wrote--to separate one of the largest countries of the Arab world in order to get at the rest's throats to make insignificant concessions on the Sinai periphery so as to keep control of the key things, the West Bank of the River Jordan, the Gaza Strip, East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights. This is Begin's strategy. Jordan's participation, not to mention Syria or the Palestinians, in any talks did not suit him; there was simply nothing he could propose, not even any illusory insignificant concessions.

For As-Sadat and Carter, as distinct from Begin, the main thing was to preserve the appearance of an overall settlement, for the one not to be completely isolated, for the other to maintain his links with Saudi Arabia and the oil states on the Persian Gulf and Jordan. But these foreign political aims have been sacrificed by Carter for the sake of internal political considerations. He needed an atmosphere of euphoria before the midterm elections in the United States.

As-Sadat burned his bridges when he stepped on the path to the separate deal. Begin got what he wanted at Camp David: He is asserting that he got even more than the Israeli Cabinet counted on. And so that wave of artificial delight has abated, as have the mutual congratulations, the triple embraces, the handing out of the peace prizes. It has become clear that in essence not one problem has been resolved--rather it has been exacerbated; the Israeli design has been drawn on the Camp David tracing paper.

In the British GUARDIAN on Thursday, I read an article by two observers who had just been to all the Arab countries. According to their testimony, there is not one Arab, not a single one of those they talked to, who accepts Camp David. But more indicative are not journalists surveys but the political events in the Near East and around it.

[Kondrashov] The Israeli-Egyptian talks to put the final finishing touches to the separate peace treaty have continued in Washington, under American supervision, who are directing both sides; pulling them apart and separating them when the negotiating table suddenly turns into a boxing ring. In Baghdad, the Iraqi capital, a top-level conference of 20 Arab states has ended with clear results. Briefly speaking, a collective Arab answer was given to what happened in September at Camp David. This response is a condemnation and rebuff--not only in words, moreover, but also in a practical sense.

In order to understand the significance of collective Arab confrontation to the American-Israeli-Egyptian deal, one must remember that prior to the Baghdad meeting, there was no collective. In fact, after Egyptian President As-Sadat flew to Jerusalem last November--almost exactly a year ago--thereby openly beginning the course of separate talks, he has isolated himself in the Arab world. He has not been supported anywhere except in the peripheral Arab countries, such as Sudan or Morocco. And both he, the Americans and the Israelis were counting on the support of Saudi Arabia and Jordan--calculations which did not work out.

Almost everywhere in the Arab world the separatism was condemned, but very little came of the collective opposition to it. The progressive Arab countries, Syria, Algeria, Libya, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and also the PLO, formed an anti-As-Sadat Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. But this was not enough. Why? What is the reason for such a lack of coordination in the Arab states' actions? The Arab states are of various types. Above all they are different in structure and state systems. Compare Syria and Saudi Arabia. They are different in their governments' political aims. They are different with respect to the allies which they seek. And this variety explains the complex, often secret diplomacy in the Arab world, with their miniblocs, their attractions and repulsions.

Yet at the same time there are centripetal forces which unite the Arab states. There is the unwillingness to resign themselves to the results of Israeli aggression and territorial seizures carried out in Jordan, Syria and Egypt. This is an injured national pride and a sufficiently sober understanding that unless the expansion of Israel is checked, then Israel, with the aid of the United States and international Zionism, will put the Arabs in a position of subordination. It is Arab nationalism with its Islamic background: Religion plays a small role among the Arab masses.

And now back to the Baghdad conference. If one takes the factors unifying and dividing the Arabs, then in Baghdad the factors which unite them regained the upper hand. They predetermined both the fact of the convocation itself of such a representative conference and its results. Why is it that these factors have now regained the upper hand? In brief, it is because it was impossible to drag things out any more. The Camp David agreements are, after all, a quite specific and precisely timed challenge to the Arabs. The Egyptians and the Israelis have pledged to sign a peace treaty within 3 months and no longer. This means at the latest by the second half of December and most probably earlier, even in November. And after signing the treaty, Egypt will definitely drop the pan-Arab front; it will desert, with all the consequences of this betrayal for the other Arab confrontation countries and also for the Palestinians.

Well, it is this dramatic pressure of time and circumstance which led to the meeting in Baghdad as well as the political reconciliation between Syria and Iraq which preceded it.

[Dunayev] But if one talks in more specific terms, Stanislav Nikolayevich, what are the results of the Baghdad summit meeting? The point is that the Western press is writing that these decisions far from coincide with what the progressive Arab states were proclaiming. There is no economic boycott, or other measures. It is a question thus far of verbal condemnation. Thus go Western comments.

[Kondrashov] If one talks in more specific terms on the results of the Baghdad meeting, then they can be divided into two parts. One is the general political result which found expression in the final communique and which contained the coordinated position of the participants. The second result is contained in the resolutions, part of which was not published, and these decisions, as the press reports, will be put into effect should the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty be signed.

I would just like to note both results of this conference. If one takes the general political results then they, as I said, have been written in the communique on the outcome of the meeting. This document says: The Baghdad conference has condemned the agreements signed by the Egyptian Government in Camp David and considers them violations of the rights of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. The conference adopted a decision not to consent to these agreements and to reject everything connected with them. This means that the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty is being rejected along with the framework of the settlement compiled at Camp David for the occupied lands of the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip and for the participation of Jordan in this settlement.

Special emphasis in the Baghdad conference joint document was put on the Palestinian problem. This is not fortuitous. You see, the Camp David accords are particularly harmful because the Egyptian president, not possessing any authority for this, sacrificed the legitimate rights of the Palestinians to self-determination. To counterbalance this capitulatory and self-interested stance the Baghdad conference characterized the Palestinian problem as a decisive one for Arab destiny, and the PLO despite Egypt, Israel and the United States was again proclaimed sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

In condemning separate deals the conference advocated a comprehensive settlement in the Near East. A just peace, the communique says, is possible only on the basis of the total withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 including Arab Jerusalem, securing the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine and the creation of an independent Palestinian state on Palestinian soil. That is the general political outcome.

In addition, the communique contains information that the Arab leaders adopted a number of resolutions and decisions. What is known about them? Among other things, there are sanctions against Egypt in the event of its not heeding the Arab appeal and signing a separate treaty with Israel. What sanctions? Firstly, in such an event Egypt will be excluded from the Arab League. It is not difficult to see that such a just act of ostracism will both symbolically and practically confirm As-Sadat's total isolation in the Arab world. Secondly, Arab League headquarters will be transferred from Cairo to another Arab capital. Thirdly, the boycott measures, which the Arab League presently use against foreign firms doing business with Israel, will be applied against any Egyptian company or organization establishing ties with Israel. These actions will come into force automatically when Egypt and Israel sign a separate treaty. In practice automatically means without any further discussion. This is a substantial circumstance which ought to be noted. In the view of many observers it is evidence of the fairly high degree of agreement among the politically diverse conference participants and in particular of concessions made by Saudi Arabia to the progressive Arab countries. Of the specific results of the Baghdad meeting one still must highlight the decision on creation of a special financial aid fund, which will run for 10 years until 1988. The oil-producing Arab states will contribute $3.5 billion every year to the fund, and the money will go to Syria, Jordan, the PLO and the occupied territories of the Jordan West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This will provide them with the material potential to counteract the policy of the United States, Egypt and Israel.

In one respect only did the Baghdad conference fail, but this failure was really expected. Its participants addressed a solemn appeal to As-Sadat--and I quote--to renounce the Camp David accords and return to Arab ranks. A special delegation was sent to Cairo with this appeal and message, but the Egyptian president demonstratively refused to meet it. The Cairo correspondent of the New York TIMES has written this act has definitely deepened the gulf between Egypt and the other Arabs.

[Dunayev] Will these warnings emanating from Baghdad have an influence on As-Sadat?

[Kondrashov] Well, in general As-Sadat has directly let it be understood that he will not need these warnings.

[Dunayev] It is time now to go on to events in southern Africa.

Situation in Southern Africa

[Iordanskiy] In my opinion, a crises no less acute than the Near East presently exists in southern Africa. In order to understand the situation in southern Africa one needs to recall that two peoples, the people of Zimbabwe and the people of Namibia, are today waging an armed struggle for their independence. Moreover, as far as Namibia is concerned, we can say that the confrontation between national-liberation forces and imperialism in that country is approaching a breakthrough. Today, this African country is still occupied by South African forces, but tomorrow it may win its independence.

Namibia is a poor country but potentially an extremely rich one. It possesses one of the world's largest uranium deposits. The greater part of the uranium purchases by the United States come from Namibia. Besides uranium Namibia possesses very rich deposits of diamonds as well as various rare metals. One can say that Namibia is collectively colonialized. That is, it is exploited and plundered by a bloc of Western powers and the Republic of South Africa [RSA]. The RSA acts the role of some sort of political plenipotentiary of this bloc.

How is one to explain the fact that five Western powers were forced to come up with a draft plan for withdrawal?

[Dunayev] ...of the RSA gendarme from Namibia.

[Iordanskiy] Yes, for withdrawal. But for this I think one ought to remember two things. One is the struggle of the Namibian people itself for its independence. This struggle is being led by the South-West African People's Organization, or SWAPO. The second factor that must be considered is the fact that South Africa's occupation of Namibia has never been recognized as lawful by the international public. This in the final analysis was one of the factors forcing the West to resort to the political maneuvering that we are presently seeing in southern Africa.

[Dunayev] Vladimir Borisovich, I should like to ask you briefly about this political maneuvering. The point is that these surprising things are occurring like in some fantastic chess game. At first the West proposes to Vorster as head of the South African Government that its plan be accepted. Vorster stands firm for a long time and then finally accepts it. Then talks are begun with SWAPO. After long talks with SWAPO the conditions are at last accepted, but it immediately emerges that the South African rulers are renouncing this. The West again tries to persuade them but can not succeed in doing so. This is no longer the maneuvering to which we have, so to speak, grown accustomed, but some sort of incomprehensible somersaults. What is going on here? What does this conceal?

[Iordanskiy] In my opinion it conceals a double game. On the one hand the Western powers would like with all their hearts for the RSA to remain the dominant force in Namibia, and at the same time they are afraid that the Namibian people will not wait for the outcome of their political maneuvering and will take the fate of their country into their own hands. The armed struggle of the Namibian people has been going on for several years now, with considerable success too. In the north of the country liberated areas administered by SWAPO already exist. Of decisive importance has been the factor of the defeat of colonialism and imperialism in Angola and Mozambique. It showed the West the real strength of the national-liberation movement there. In 1977, I would remind you, at Washington's initiative, five Western powers who are members of the Security Council set up a so-called contact group to hold talks on ways to grant independence to Namibia. They...

[Dunayev] To date there have not been many contacts. Remember how many months passed in these talks.

[Iordanskiy] Yes indeed. A great deal of time passed on the talks, but in the final analysis the RSA, with ulterior motive I think, accepted the Western proposals.

To my mind the RSA and that country's government proceeded from the view that SWAPO would reject these proposals as going too far to meet South African wishes. Moreover, right at the time when the Western powers were holding talks with SWAPO regarding their draft plan, South African military subunits carried out a piratic raid on the camps of Namibian refugees in southern Angola. This was a calculated provocation aimed at inducing SWAPO to reject the Western plan and thereby give South Africa the opportunity of heaping the blame for the failure of the talks on SWAPO extremists. However, the SWAPO leadership nevertheless decided to approve the proposals of the Western countries on the basis of their view that in general despite all its negative points this plan would allow some sort of peaceful solution of the problem. The plan provided for holding elections which--SWAPO could be confident--would show that SWAPO has the backing of the country's entire population.

[Dunayev] These were to be elections under UN observation...

[Iordanskiy] Under UN observation: After a considerable part of the South African Armed Forces had been withdrawn from the country and a contingent of UN forces had been introduced to supervise the situation. On the whole, SWAPO accepted the plan--and in that atmosphere, the South African Government rescinded its assent to the Western powers' plan.

It seems to me that that was when the West's pharisaism and hypocrisy were fully exposed. Instead of working to have the understandings implemented--and they had moreover won the approval of the Security Council--U.S. State Secretary Vance and his partners in the talks, the spokesmen for the four other Western powers--Great Britain, France, the FRG and Canada--flew to Pretoria to continue negotiations. And yet another agreement was born. This agreement provides for the South African police to be kept on in Namibia, for the UN contingent to be reduced from 7,000 to 2,400 men, and also for the UN representative to cooperate with the South African governor in preparing and holding elections. Moreover, the RSA did not reverse its decision to hold hasty elections at the start of December, when the victory should be won by what's called the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, a league of RSA puppets... [passage indistinct] doctored electoral lists: Here's one typical detail: All the South African civil servants in Namibia are on those lists although, being RSA citizens, they should have no right to vote. Of course, SWAPO has decisively rejected the new Western proposals. But the five powers are still insisting on their new plan. They are now playing for time, giving the impression of looking for some new solution while, as the Western press is now writing openly, both the United States and its partners wish to prevent international sanctions being applied against the RSA.

[Dunayev] Here, Vladimir Borisovich, we should explain to our listeners: They may not all be familiar with the details, which are quite complex. The point is that the RSA rulers are now preparing elections with doctored lists which makes it rather obvious who will get what jobs: And they're even saying that those elections might not be final. That is, the rigged elections might not lead to the establishment of an independent Namibia, which in practice would be completely dependent on them; and then--they say--elections which the Security Council and the five Western powers are insisting on could be held later.

Even Western observers, I have heard and read, are baffled: If there is one election, a government is elected and there are parties laying a spurious claim to represent the Namibian people, what second election can there be, and who is to be elected when there will already be a government, a so-called government of the handful of RSA puppets? That means, you see, there is not just a pharisaical plan but in fact, behind the screen of the negotiations on the UN plan, the plan for some kind of apparently objective settlement, the puppets are simply being put openly and unashamedly into posts before 31 December of this year.

[Iordanskiy] That's very true, very true. The elections have now been called for 4 December. According to the reports coming in from Namibia, some 500 SWAPO activists have been flung into jail. People are prophesying that very soon there will be another wave of police repressions and reprisals. At the same time the RSA is giving colossal financial funds to its puppets grouped in the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. That is, all the conditions have been created to ensure that it is the elements which have no popular support and no right to speak on behalf of the Namibian people which will take the places in the legislative assembly; and will form the country's government. Of course, this looks like a mockery of both the Namibian people and of the demands made today by international public opinion, and of common sense. But there is a considerably political calculation here. After the December elections, a government will be formed which will formally be able to claim to speak on behalf of Namibia, and then it will not be the RSA taking part in negotiations, but its placemen. The RSA will be able to retire behind the scenes, and conduct its puppets' actions from there.

[Dunayev] That is, a second edition of the Rhodesian gambit.

[Iordanskiy] Absolutely correct, absolutely correct! And very many people are now emphasizing the similarity between the so-called Rhodesian and Namibian internal settlements. One must not forget, you see, that the RSA is behind the Rhodesian racists, too: The same guiding thought and hand can be detected there. So that the similarity between these two plans is completely natural.

U.S. Election Results

[Dunayev] This week midterm elections to Congress as well as local elections were held in the United States.

[Kondrashov] The Republicans have slightly improved their positions, but they remain the minority party, and are perhaps somewhat disappointed, since they had expected more considerable gains. What, apart from political arithmetic, is the significance of this year's midterm elections? Without changing the man in power in the White House, they do nonetheless make some correction to his course possible, depending on the electoral mood revealed. Above all I mean the mood in the area of domestic, not foreign policy: After all, most attention at the local elections was paid to domestic problems, both national and regional. It's wrong to think that international relations are the Americans' daily concern: In fact, they are beset with worries about their own everyday life. The main domestic problem is inflation, the continuous rise in prices and cost of living. It is being called Public Enemy No 1, and cartoonists are drawing in insatiable, nightmarish monster devouring people's homes, incomes and savings. Despite all the unions' assertiveness, wages are now falling further and further behind prices.

The result is a freezing and even a drop in the living standard. In one of its recent issues, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT cited many figures and facts showing that what's called the average American--the most ordinary American man--earns more than 10 years ago, but in reality lives worse. And of course, he doesn't like it. Hence the middle class's irritation with the poor and with the social assistance programs to which the authorities resort to calm the deprived and stop them protesting. Hence the average American's anger at the disproportionately high taxes which go to pay swollen state and local budgets. The tax revolts started by the referendum in California last June were not supported everywhere, but they made themselves felt on election day. On the whole, all this taken together forms what is being called a shift to the right, a growth of conservatism, and this factor had some effect on the elections. Some liberally inclined politicians were not returned to the Senate and, according to the American press, the new House of Representatives will be somewhat more conservative than the previous one.

[Dunayev] On this we end our discussion. Thank you for listening, comrades. Until our next meeting.

ARTICLE REVIEWS MOBILITY, PERFORMANCE OF WESTERN TANKS

LD0911577 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Part 1 of article by Candidate of Technical Sciences Col Eng N. Grishin: "Tanks Today and Tomorrow"]

[Text] The heavy losses suffered by Israeli tank forces in October 1973 resulting from the Arab side's mass use of antitank guided missiles led to the opinion among some foreign military specialists that tanks are obsolete in modern combat.

However, within 5 years not a single supporter of that conclusion remained abroad. Moreover, the West is today working more strenuously than ever on questions of improving tanks, making use of the latest scientific and technical achievements. In the United States, for example, a special symposium has even been held, attended by more than 150 representatives of various organizations, establishments and firms engaged in designing and manufacturing tank equipment.

How do foreign military specialists view the modern tank?

1. Mobility

Mobility, along with powerful armament and reliable armor protection, as foreign specialists emphasize, is one of the tank's most important combat features. This is what determines its ability not only to conduct combat operations at a rapid pace but also to withdraw promptly from enemy fire. That is why designers invariably strive to increase the maximum speed of tanks on roads and across terrain, their operating range and their ability to overcome various obstacles.

A tank's maximum speed is usually in threefold relation to the vehicle's engine capacity and combat weight. Naturally, the more powerful the tank engine, size remaining constant, the greater the speed.

Multifuel diesel-powered units are used as engines in all recent foreign serial tanks produced in 1978 and in most experimental models of promising design. They can function on various grades of fuel, including high-octane gasoline. The use of such engines facilitates the provision of fuel to forces, particularly in wartime. Moreover, by supercharging diesel engines it is possible to substantially increase their capacity with virtually no increase in overall dimensions.

This method, the journal DEFENSE TODAY maintains, is widely used by foreign designers both in modernizing existing tanks and in creating new ones. Britain, for instance, has increased the speed of its main combat tank, the Chieftain, from 41 to 48 km per hour by improving its diesel engine capacity. And the latest Chieftain modification is fitted with a 1,200-horsepower diesel engine, which enables the tank to travel at up to 60 km per hour.

Experimental models of the West German Leopard-2 and the U.S. XM-1 tanks, which develop maximum speeds of 68 and 72 km per hour respectively, have even more powerful engines--up to 1,5000 horsepower. It is true, however, that although these tank engines are similar in capacity, they are essentially different in design. The XM-1 is fitted with a gas turbine device and the Leopard-2 with a multifuel diesel engine.

The main advantages of the gas turbine device over piston engines is its 50 percent lower weight, 10 times less oil expenditure, good starting qualities at low temperatures (down to minus 50 degrees centigrade) and rapid warm-up, long periods between servicing, low noise and smoke levels during operation and better pick-up. For instance, the U.S. tank's gas turbine device reaches full power in 2.5 seconds and the West German diesel engine in almost 5 seconds. Thus, the XM-1 tank takes 5.1 seconds to reach 32 km per hour from a standing start and the Leopard-2 tank takes 7 seconds.

Although some foreign specialists doubt the advisability of fitting the XM-1 tank with gass turbine engines, the Americans nevertheless regard this as a promising direction. Tank manufacturers from Britain, the FRG and Japan have also recently shown interest in the gas turbine device. In particular, it is reported in the press that the British intend to install the gas turbine device in their future MBT-80 tank and they are currently testing that engine on a modernized Chieftain tank.

However, foreign specialists note that the gas turbine device also has major shortcomings. One of these is its high average fuel expenditure, particularly while the engine is idling or operating at low capacity. Thus, during a test run at an average speed of 40 km per hour on a hard surface the XM-1 tank used all its fuel of 1,650 liters over a distance of 336 km, whereas the Leopard-2 tank with a diesel engine used 1,290 liters of fuel over 457 km. The diesel engine has also proved better during prolonged tests--the Leopard-2 took 17 days to cover 4,800 km, whereas the XM-1 tank took 24 days.

The tank gass turbine device costs about twice as much as the diesel engine. Its great air consumption, which makes it difficult to meet the important military requirement for tanks of being able to cross deep fords, is regarded as one of its major shortcomings. In fact, when the tank is moving through water, air for the diesel engine is received through the turret hatch and the used gases are expelled into the water. A tank with a gas turbine engine, which is unable to function when there is a counterpressure against the exhaust, has to have additional large-bore pipes in order to introduce air and expel gases from the turbines.

Therefore, despite the gas turbine device's attractive features, foreign specialists consider that the multifuel diesel engine will be the main engine for all foreign tanks except for the U.S. DM-1 tank in the next decade. It provides tanks with a maximum speed of 50-70 km per hour and a range of 450-600 km by road.

However, the tank is not a road vehicle. In creating new models designers are paying special attention to giving them high speed on terrain. Therefore, apart from a powerful engine, an improved transmission and motor section are also essential.

For example, the XM-1 and Leopard-2 tanks have a comprehensive hydrodynamic transmission with interlocking friction clutches, and automatic 4-speed gear boxes and steering mechanisms with twin differentials and hydraulic transmissions. Like all modern tanks, apart from the Swedish STRV-103B and the Japanese STB-1 which have a hydropneumatic suspension, the XM-1 and Leopard-2 are equipped with the classical torsion suspension. However, foreign observers note, it has been possible to sharply increase the speed of the new tanks over terrain by using torsion bars made from better quality steel and a greater number of improved shock absorbers and a number of other design features.

In particular, the Leopard-2, which has 5 multiple disk friction shock absorbers on each side and half as many road wheels again as the Leopard-1, can move over terrain at a maximum speed of up to 50 km per hour and can climb a series of irregularities with a height of 38 cm.

In order to insure high mobility all modern tanks are adapted for crossing through water 1.9-2.3 meters deep without preliminary preparation, up to 2-2.25 meters deep after brief preparation and up to 4 meters deep by using underwater equipment.

The tracks of most modern foreign tanks have rubber cushions covering the treads which prevent damage to road surfaces. If it is necessary to move in difficult conditions (over deep snow or ice) the cushions can be removed and additional "spurs" fitted on the tracks (every 7-8 links).

Summing up, it is possible to conclude that foreign specialists estimate that the mobility of modern serial tanks has increased by one-fourth compared with vehicles from World War II. This is not regarded as a limit. Increasing mobility can, albeit indirectly, substantially increase a tank's survivability in combat, supplementing its protective armor.

IAEA SCIENTIFIC CONSULTATIVE GROUP MEETS IN VIENNA

LD111004Y Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, November 11, TASS--A scientific consultative group at the director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) had its regular meeting here. The group has been created for drawing up scientific and technical recommendations for implementing control over the atomic industry of the countries in accordance with the agency's charter, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and other international agreements. The group consists of experts from countries that are important in the nuclear sphere.

The meeting discussed some basic technical criterions used in the system of measures aimed at preventing channelling of nuclear materials from peaceful uses to production of atomic weapons.

CONFERENCE ON TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGIES ENDS IN GENEVA

LD112240Y Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, November 11, TASS--A session of the UN conference of an international code of conduct in the transfer of technologies ended at the Palace of Nations here today. The conference is to draft an international document on a procedure for the exchange of technologies between countries on a just, equal and democratic basis.

The conference decided to resume work on the main provisions of the document in February, 1979.

The delegations of Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Bulgaria, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia said in their joint statement, made at the concluding meeting of the session, that international transfer of technologies should serve the interests of all countries, above all those of the developing states. The socialist countries voiced support for the just struggle of the developing countries for the establishment of equitable economic relations, stressing that the success of this struggle is closely linked with the questions of strengthening peace and international security, and with progress toward disarmament and relaxation of international tension.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF JOURNALISTS MEETS

LD121800Y Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Mexico City, November 12, TASS--The Presidium of the International Organization of Journalists concluded its work in Mexico City. The meeting approved the current activity of the General Secretariat of the International Organization of Journalists aimed at rallying progressive journalists of the world, at consolidating their unity in the struggle against imperialism, for social progress. The participants of the meeting urge journalists of the world to protest against manufacture of neutron weapons and to use the mass media fully for this purpose.

The Presidium admitted a number of national organizations of journalists into the International Organization of Journalists and discussed the question on awarding international prizes of the International Organization of Journalists and the Julius Fucik medals.

DRUG TRAFFIC CONFERENCE IN SRI LANKA ENDS

LD121821Y Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Colombo, November 12, TASS--An international conference on combatting narcotic drug traffic has ended here. It was attended by representatives of 25 states of Southeast and southern Asia and Western countries which suffer most from the spread of drug abuse.

The delegates stressed that ilicit trade in hashish, heroin, marijuana and opium has become a real scourge in the Western countries. A representative of Sri Lanka, speaking at the conference, voiced concern that his country is also being drawn into this criminal business and is becoming a sort of transshipment point on the way of narcotic drugs from Southeast Asia to Europe. He said that drugs are usually smuggled by Western tourists.

Speakers at the conference stressed the need for vigorous actions to prevent the further spread of this criminal business which create a serious hazard to the health of many young people in the West and in the Asian countries and contributes to the growth of crime.

UNITED STATES

CARTER PRESS CONFERENCE ON SALT, MIDEAST, ECONOMY

LD101536Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington--At a press conference in Kansas City U.S. President J. Carter expressed the view that the results of the midterm congressional elections will not influence Senate ratification of the planned Soviet-American SALT agreement.

"I do not think that party allegiances will play any part in the adoption or ratification of the SALT agreement," he said. "I think that liberals and conservatives, Democrats and Republicans, support an agreement with the Soviet Union that will limit the threat of nuclear armaments in the future."

Concerning the tripartite talks in Washington on the Near East, J. Carter said that the text of the separate treaty being discussed there is "completely acceptable." The United States "intends to stick to these formulations, which are fully to our liking," he said. The issue in the meantime is the "formulations" of the forthcoming deal, which the Baghdad summit conference resolutely rejected, which practically sanctions Israeli occupation of age-old Arab territories, as well as the creation on them of new militarized Israeli settlements, the denial to the Palestinian Arab people of their natural right of self-determination and the creation of their own independent state.

The President covered some aspects of the U.S. economic situation. In connection with the problem of inflation, he reiterated the Administration's intention to reduce government spending, mainly by freezing wages. At the same time, replying to a question, J. Carter stated that military expenditure will continue to grow as before. The President admitted that the energy program he signed will not lead to a reduction in oil imports on the scale envisaged earlier by the Administration.

Israel Exerting Pressure

LD101246Y Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] At a news conference in Kansas City President Carter has come out in favor of a new agreement with the Soviet Union on limiting strategic offensive arms. He expressed the hope that the agreement will be signed before long, and that the Senate will ratify it next year. It follows from the President's reply to a question about progress at the Egyptian-Israeli talks in Washington that Israel is exerting pressure on Egypt and refuses to commit itself as regards the withdrawal of its troops from the occupied territories. Recently the Israeli Cabinet decided to build more militarized settlements on Arab lands, and yesterday the bulldozers began to clear sites for the construction, 15 kilometers from Jerusalem on the West Bank of the River Jordan.

SENATE DELEGATION BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO USSR

Ribicoff Describes Goals

LD102338Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of U.S. senators will be arriving in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In the course of the meetings with Supreme Soviet deputies they will discuss various aspects of Soviet-U.S. relations as well as certain international problems. Senator Abraham Ribicoff, head of the U.S. delegation, discussed the aims of this trip in an interview with our correspondent Yuriy Soltan:

The main aim of our trip is to improve mutual understanding between the parliamentarians of the two countries, Senator Ribicoff said. Noting the great significance of the Soviet-U.S. agreement to limit nuclear missile weapons, the talks on which are entering a conclusive stage, Senator Ribicoff said: Such an agreement will be a step forward in the direction of total disarmament. The USSR and the United States are two great powers. If we manage to reach an agreement on the most important international problems, and if we manage to establish cooperation, this will considerably lessen the danger of a war.

I am sure, Senator Ribicoff says, that the peoples and leaders of our countries want peace. Unfortunately there are serious differences between our countries. We have different approaches to international problems. The aim of our trip is to try to understand and clarify each other's stand so that the differences become fewer. I am sure that our talks will be frank, for without this we cannot improve our relations or dispel the lack of understanding and mistrust between our countries.

Delegation Arrives Leningrad

LD120018Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2018 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Leningrad, November 11, TASS--The city of the Neva warmly and cordially welcomed the U.S. Senate delegation, which arrived here today on an official visit. Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR; Lev Zaykov, mayor of Leningrad; deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and representatives of the public of the city arrived at Pulkovo International Airport, which was decked out with the flags of the USSR and the United States, to meet the delegation of American legislators. Malcolm Toon, U.S. ambassador to the USSR was also present, and stated in an interview with a TASS correspondent: "I believe that our senators' visit will assist a further rapprochement between our countries and will promote a deepening of mutual understanding between our peoples. I consider that it is useful to know and understand Congress' point of view, which does not always coincide with the executive's point of view on various questions. In Washington there is a broad spectrum of opinions, one of which in particular is represented by the congressmen. The exchange of views between legislators of the two countries will serve the cause of peace."

After a brief welcoming ceremony at the airport the American senators left for the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad, which tells the story of the unparalleled 900 days of the blockade during World War II when the city fought, held out and was victorious in the harsh struggle with the fascist aggressor. On behalf of the U.S. delegation its head, Senator Abraham Ribicoff, laid a bouquet of red carnations at the monument. "Visiting this monument," said Abraham Ribicoff in an interview, "reminded me of the war, a very difficult time for all of us. It was a time when both our countries, the United States and the USSR, fought together against a common enemy. And we should very much like there to be peace between our countries always."

On the same day the American guests visited the Leningrad City Soviet where they acquainted themselves with the heroic past and present of the city.

"The statistics that we were given here are very impressive," said Abraham Ribicoff, head of the delegation of U.S. senators, at a meeting in the city soviet." But what is even more impressive is the spirit and culture of this great city and its inhabitants. It is no coincidence that Leningrad has a great reputation among the world's cultural centers. The monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad, which we saw today, proves that the inhabitants of this city wish to live in peace. This is why it is pleasant for us to commence our trip from Leningrad."

Abraham Ribicoff went on to say: "We hope that as a result of the coming talks we shall understand one another better and that we shall understand the responsibility facing our peoples andthe whole world. Living in different conditions, we, the American and Soviet peoples, want peace and friendship. Our common aim is to live in peace and prosperity. May those 900 days which Leningrad experienced in the world war be the last tragedy to befall your town. Let's develop friendship in every way."

Henry Bellmon, the deputy head of the delegation, (Republican senator from Oklahoma), said: "Those who live in the cold areas of the United States say that friends should be received in the winter. The winter will soon begin in the USSR and we have come to you as friends. As a representative of the Republican minority in the Senate I would like to agree with Senator Ribicoff's words and emphasize that we also would like to strengthen peace and to develop international cooperation. The Soviet Union and the United States were allies in World War II and at that time we had trade relations. We hope that we shall also trade now and develop our relations in every way."

In the evening the American senators went to the Malyy Theatre of Opera and Ballet where they saw "Les Sylphides."

Romanov Speaks at Dinner

LD122157Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of U.S. senators headed by Abraham Ribicoff, Democratic senator from Connecticut, is on an official visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation spent 2 days visiting Leningrad. The Leningrad Gorispolkom gave a dinner in honor of the delegation. Speeches were delivered at the dinner by Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, and by Senator Ribicoff. Before the delegation departed by air for Minsk, Samuel Nunn, Democratic senator from Georgia, said in an interview with our special correspondent:

[Nunn--recorded in English fading into Russian translation] I was given a unique opportunity to see a documentary film about the defenders of Leningrad and to learn of the harsh trials they underwent. For 900 days and nights your brave soldiers and all of the city's population, including women and children, courageously defended the city. It is quite obvious that the American and Soviet peoples must at all costs preserve peace. The horrors of the last war must not be repeated.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER HEAD PRAISES TRADE TIES WITH USSR

LD101326Y Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Chicago, November 10, TASS--TASS correspondents Vladimir Zherebilov and Vladimir Matyash report:

Business circles of the United States come out for the development of trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Speaking in a TASS interview, President of the Board of Directors of the major U.S. engineering corporation International Harvester B. McCormick said: American businessmen and in particular our company, which is a pioneer in the development of business cooperation with the Soviet Union, exceptionally highly value the support by the leaders of your country, in the first place by General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev for the vital cause of broadening Soviet-American trade and economic relations and contacts. The establishment of firm business links with your great country meets the interests both of the USSR and the United States and will contribute towards building up confidence and mutual understanding between our peoples.

President of the big engineering corporation Pullman Incorporated S.B. Casey declared for removing all barriers in the way of development of Soviet-U.S. trade. In common with my colleagues in the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council I come out for cancelling the discriminatory restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union and hold your country to be an exceptionally reliable trade partner. Leonid Brezhnev's recent meeting with the leaders of the council has once again confirmed that the Soviet leadership is doing everything in its power for normalizing and broadening the economic ties between our countries. The American side must also stimulate in every way possible the development of trade between our countries, in the first place through increasing Soviet imports in the American market. It is necessary to remove all obstacles in the way of development of Soviet-American trade, S.B. Casey stressed, work for broad economic cooperation between the USSR and the USA, which in the final analysis will be an important contribution towards deepening the process of detente and strengthening peace in the world.

Executive Director of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce and Industry T. Colter stressed that a broadening of American exports to the USSR and Soviet imports into the American market accord with the mutual interests of the peoples of the two countries. It is precisely why the Chicago Chamber of Commerce and Industry has declared against the discriminatory restrictions on Soviet-American trade resulting from the adoption by the U.S. Congress of the notorious Jackson-Vanik amendment.

Chicago business circles think that the discriminatory amendment must be cancelled and the Most Favoured Nation treatment in trade shall be applied to the Soviet Union. This would make it possible to raise the economic ties between the two countries to a qualitatively new level, he stressed.

DEAN REED TRIAL BEGINS, CARTER RECEIVES PROTEST TELEGRAM

Defending 'Civil Rights'

LD091206Y Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Buffalo, (Minnesota State), November 9, TASS--Dean Reed, the popular American singer, actor and writer, and 19 other participants of a peaceful demonstration of farmers in Delano, are on trial here. Although the district judicial authorities have brought up against them a standard charge of "violating public order," the trial is purely a political one. Dean Reed said to a TASS correspondent in the courtroom during the interval that they are being tried because they came out in defence of the trampled civil rights of farmers who suffer from arbitrariness on the part of corporations.

Trial a 'Disgraceful Farce'

LD101502Y Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Buffalo, (Minnesota), November 10, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Reshetilov reports: The trial of popular American singer, actor and film director Dean Reed and another 19 participants in the peaceful protest demonstration of Minnesotta farmers is continuing here. The disgraceful farce of a trial was staged by the authorities for dealing a blow to the mounting movement of the population of the countryside in Minnesota State, which is ever more vigorously coming out against the exploiter policy of big corporations. It is not by mere chance that in the dock together with Dean Reed are also activists of local farmers organization heading the struggle against the arbitrary actions of monopolies.

Although all of them were officially charged with violating public order, the political character of the trial became obvious already in the examination of witnesses for prosecution, whose role was performed by Sheriff of Wright District Wolff and 15 policemen, who "distinguished themselves" in dispersing a demonstration. Judge Dahl has been doing everything in his power from the start of the examination in order to direct the trial along the lines welcome to the authorities.

All questions to the witnesses in connection with the unlawfulness of their actions during the demonstration were rudely interrupted. The judge went so far as to prohibit categorically the advocate to read out in public the text of the first amendment to the Constitution formally giving the U.S. citizens the freedom of assembly and speech, by saying that "it had nothing to do with the trial."

Such "methods" of trial aroused the indignation of those present in the court-room. A cynical farce of a trial is being played in front of us, the TASS correspondent was told by activist of the movement for civil rights G. Carney. American justice is again trying to make short shrift of those, who come out for civil rights, against social injustice.

A similar viewpoint was also expressed by E. Tripp, representing the movement of Minnesota farmers. Judicial-police repressions cannot break the determination of farm workers, she said. Such actions only strengthen their confidence of the righteousness of their cause.

The farce of trial in Minnesota is continuing.

Protest Telegram Sent

LD110936Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0909 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 11 November, TASS--Soviet artists are expressing alarm in connection with the arrest of Dean Reed. This American singer is well known in the Soviet Union and his art is highly valued along with his defense of peace and social justice. The telegram to the U.S. President, which was signed by the ballerina Mayya Plisetskaya, the conductor Maksim Shostakovich, violinist Igor Oystrakh, the conductor Yuriy Temirkanov and the singer Yevgeniy Nesterenko, says:

"Together with all people of good will we are expressing our indignation over the act of tyranny which has been allowed with regard to Dean Reed. We hope, Mr President, that you will use your influence to free this courageous fighter for human rights."

U.S. SCIENTISTS URGE 'CONSTRUCTIVE APPROACH' TO SALT TALKS

LD111815Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1140 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

["An Appeal to Reason"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 11 November--TASS correspondents Vitaliy Gan and Yuriy Levchenko report: The Federation of American Scientists has appealed to the Administration to show a constructive approach to the problems being discussed at the Soviet-American SALT talks. An article published in the federation's press organ, the PUBLIC INTEREST REPORT, points out that the overwhelming majority of Americans support a SALT agreement. The authors of the article advise the American side to heed the voice of the country's public and not attempt "to exploit the talks in order to obtain unilateral advantages."

The well-known specialist on military problems, Stanford University Professor R. George, favors the speedy achievement of an understanding in the sphere of strategic weapons limitation. He writes in the bulletin of the Arms Control Association: The arms race will not guarantee greater security for the United States no matter how much is spent to this end. The scientist voices the fear that the absence of a SALT agreement could be used by its enemies in the United States for the modernizing of existing weapons and the creation of expensive new ones, and could undermine stability in the balance of power between the United States and USSR. A new SALT agreement, the author points out, would enable military spending to be cut and would promote the strengthening of trust between the two countries.

A group of prominent scientists at Boston University has published the results of his study of U.S. military policy. The authors concluded that the United States should decide to considerably reduce its strategic arsenal and abolish its military bases abroad. Such measures, the study says, would not weaken the country's national security, but, on the contrary, would strengthen it, since the risk of a nuclear conflict would thereby be appreciably lessened. Besides, the funds freed could be used to solve vital internal problems.

HAM JORDAN SEES 'GROUNDS FOR OPTIMISM' ON SALT PROGRESS

LD130749Y Moscow TASS in English 0714 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 13, TASS--The importance of a successful completion of Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms was stressed by White House staff politics assistant to the President H. Jordan. Speaking on television he pointed out that considerable progress achieved at the talks gives ground for optimism and makes it possible to hope that the outstanding issues can be resolved in a satisfactory manner. Noting that a new treaty between the USSR and the USA will determine the character and quality of relations between the two countries. H. Jordan expresses confidence that it will have broad support from the American people.

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SPECIALISTS TOUR USSR

LD101328Y Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Kharkov, November 10, TASS--Contacts of American and Soviet specialists in environmental protection are of mutual advantage and are resultative, Ed Woo, the head of a delegation of American engineers and scientists, told a TASS correspondent.

The delegation visited the town of Kharkov in the Ukraine under the program of cooperation of the two countries.

American scientists together with Soviet colleagues from the Institute of Water Protection of Kharkov worked on automated systems for controlling the quality of water. Such systems are being created for the basins of rivers in Massachusetts and for the Severnyy Donets in the Ukraine. The results of the joint research will be discussed at a symposium that will be held in 1979 in Boston.

Ed Woo, the coordinator of water conservancy measures in Main State, said that coordinated efforts of scientists of the USSR and the USA will help work out the most effective measures aimed at improvement of the environment, at preservation of natural wealth of the planet for future generations.

U.S. CLAIM TO PURSUE 'MORAL' POLICIES HYPOCRITICAL

LD091015Y Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 31 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Article by S. Derishev, candidate of philosophical sciences: "Real and Imaginary Ideals"]

[Excerpt] Bourgeois propaganda has recently been trying to seize the initiative in the ideological struggle and ascribe to capitalism nonexistent credit for the creation and assertion of moral values. Politicians don the garb of preachers of humanity and justice, defenders of those without rights, of the unfortunates, and they lay claim to the role of moral mentors for all mankind.

U.S. President J. Carter has stated frankly: "I want to achieve the point where our country sets the norms of morality." The present White House boss wanted to outdo those of his predecessors who centered their policy on claims to political supremacy in the world. Carter is also claiming moral leadership and therefore proclaims morality as the cornerstone of his foreign policy.

But deeds, not words, are the main thing. Yet U.S. foreign policy actions in no way accord with the norms of high morality. The President promised to reduce the military budget, but in fact U.S. expenditure in this sphere is growing and the Pentagon is continuing the arms race, intent on acquiring also a new, inhuman weapon like the neutron warheads. The President intended to restrict arms sales to other countries, yet arms deliveries to U.S. partners in aggressive blocs and to reactionary regimes are increasing. The duplicity of this morality was aptly noted by the New York DAILY NEWS: "Carter speaks of peace but is loading his guns."

And what morality can justify the U.S. violation of its commitments to other states" The ink was barely dry on Carter's signature to last year's Soviet-U.S. statement in which the sides undertook to promote the solution of key issues of the Near East crisis before the United States began rapidly to prepare a plot by reaction and Zionism which has aggravated the situation in this explosive region. The U.S. representatives, in signing the statement, acknowledged the need to withdraw Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories, but a year later, at Camp David, they entered into collusion with Egyptian President as-Sadat on the actual continuation of Israeli occupation of the sezied Arab lands. In the statement they recognized the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, but in practice they are ignoring not only these rights but the UN Security Council decisions aimed at the just settlement of the crisis.

While expatiating hypocritically on high moral standards, U.S. politicians are ignoring universally accepted norms of international relations. They are continuing their psychological warfare under the false slogans of the "defense of human rights" while in fact seeking the right to unimpeded subversive activity in the socialist countries with the aid of individuals and paid agents hostile to socialism. "This campaign," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in Baku, "is a direct attempt to interfere in our internal affairs and is consequently a most flagrant violation of the spirit and letter of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki." The U.S. Government's support for subversive centers like Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, which are continuing their hostile activity against the USSR and the other socialist countries, also contradicts the provisions of this document and the morms of elementary decency.

Princeton University Professor G. Kennan, who 30 years ago authored the doctrine of the "containment" of communism, now argues with perfect logic when he advises his fellow countrymen: "We must be concerned to observe our own norms of morality and not seek to apply them to the rest of the world." A reasonable comment, certainly, since it is precisely capitalism that deprives broad strata of the working people of their basic rights and freedoms. Mass unemployment, police tyranny, racial discrimination and other ugly phenomena of the bourgeois way of life are convincing proof of the flourishing amorality of the policy of the capitalist states.

The moralizing sermons from across the ocean have an openly mocking ring at a time when the the Pentagon is sending reinforcements to the aid of Somoza's bloody regime in Nicaragua, and when the United States is continuing to cooperate with the Chilean fascists and South African racists. Gus Hall, general secretary of the CPUSA, rightly observed: "Those who do not themselves adhere to moral principles are teaching the whole world morality. Those who have always flouted human rights are teaching the whole world a moral lesson on human rights. Those who represent the cruelest, most inhumane socioeconomic system speak hypocritically and grandiloquently about humanity."

Even the bourgeois press has more than once been forced to admit that the American Government is closing its eyes to clear violations of human rights in Chile, South Africa, South Korea and other countries of strategic significance for the United States. This happens because, as R. Nixon said quite openly, the United States builds its policy toward other states in accordance with "how their policy and actions affect our (i.e. American--S.D.) interests." This means that the foreign policy of imperialism is founded not on fine phrases about high morality but on the true bourgeois morality concealed behind them, which puts the ruling class's own interests above all else.

Even before J. Carter became President, the New York TIMES predicted: However "eloquently he speaks on the need to restore morality in U.S. foreign policy.... The State Department, the Pentagon, the World Bank and the business world will insistently advise the President to act only when sure of sucess, to defend American capital investments...."

Thus defending capital investments--not human rights or concern for peace--but concern for preserving and augmenting the incalculable wealth of the monopolies, right up to restoring capitalism's positions in socialist countries--this is the main criterion and aim of the imperialist state's foreign policy.

Unlike the bourgeois "priests of morality," we impose our moral norms on nobody. But in relations with other peoples we will always defend humanity and justice, honor and dignity, rights and freedoms, peace and security. This policy is in complete accordance both with the high principles of communist morality and with our state's fundamental law--the USSR Constitution.

PENTAGON STUDYING LIMITED NUCLEAR WAR POSSIBILITIES

LD122140Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The American military continues to draw up plans for waging a so-called limited or small nuclear war. According to a Washington POST report, the U.S. Defense Department has issued instructions for a special study to determine the possibility of employing small-caliber nuclear weapons on the battlefield. In the opinion of sober-minded political and public figures in the United States, the attempts by the military-industrial complex toward lowering the nuclear threshold are leading to a serious intensification of the danger of a world thermonuclear catastrophe.

CARTER ENERGY PACKAGE AN 'EL DORADO' FOR OIL COMPANIES

LD091845Y Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 9, TASS--U.S. President James Carter signed five bills, which constitute the energy package for the adoption of which the White House has been pressing for more than a year and a half now. The purpose of this programme is to change the country's energy balance by reducing the share of oil and gas and increasing the share of coal and other sources of energy. Such measures, the Administration hopes, would allow to reduce the country's dependence on oil imports, now standing at about 8 million barrels a day, i.e. more than 40 per cent of all the oil consumed in the USA.

One and a half years ago the Administration assured that the implementation of the programme will by 1985 lead to a curtailment of oil imports by 4.5 million barrels daily. Today this optimism has been notably dampened. The Secretary for Energy James Shlesinger gave the other day a more cautious estimate of the expected benefits, naming the figure of 2.5 million barrels.

The adoption of this legislation caused no anxiety in the headquarters of the oil and gas corporations. The oil concerns are satisfied that the Congress blocked the Administration-sponsored taxation on home-extracted oil and its industrial utilisation. At the same time the White House already promised to sanction a rise of oil prices within the next two years. Gas companies have already been allowed to raise prices. The legislation envisages that by 1985 control of price rises on natural gas will be lifted completely. As a result, calculations indicate that the additional payment for gas will cost the tax payers 50 billion dollars, the lion's share of which will land in the pockets of the gas concerns. Thus, the adopted package, without resolving the energy problem, has turned into a veritable El Dorado for the fuel corporations which will keep growing richer at the expense of the broad masses of the people.

'IRREFUTABLE PROOF' THAT FBI ASSASSINATED KING NOTED

LD121008Y Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 12, TASS--There are irrefutable proofs that American civil rights fighter Martin Luther King was killed by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Prominent American lawyer and publicist Mark Lane said that these data are contained in secret files of the FBI. It is indicated in them with glaring cynicism that the civil rights fighter was assassinated at the bid of FBI Director Edgar Hoover.

SCHLESINGER'S PRC VISIT 'POLITICALLY SIGNIFICANT'

LD092311Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The official visit to the PRC of Schlesinger, former secretary of defense and present U.S. energy secretary, has ended. He was received by Hua Kuo-feng, Li Hsien-nien and other Chinese leaders. TASS observer Yuriy Kornilov notes:

According to information emanating from the U.S. delegation, Schlesinger showed particular interest in oil extraction in China, and proposed a continuation of talks on the participation of U.S. oil companies in the search for and extraction of liquid fuel in the PRC. In addition, he suggested the possibility of assistance in the development of coal extraction in China and the construction of a hydro-electric power station on the Yangtze. No substantive agreement on these issues has been reported.

The well-informed American WALL STREET JOURNAL notes that the political significance of this visit outweighs the significance of any technical agreements reached in Peking. It is also characteristic that American press commentaries devoted to Schlesinger's visit to the PRC stress not only issues concerning the cooperation of the two countries in the sphere of energy, but also the fact that the Maoists used the U.S. secretary's visit to emphasize once again their preparations for war and their intention to rapidly develop the country's military potential by relying on Western assistance.

Referring to the reasons for the special attention the Maoists are paying to Schlesinger, the press notes that this high-ranking Washington emissary made himself conspicuous, even as U.S. secretary of defense, by opposing positive measures aimed at curbing the arms race and deepening detente, and supporting rapprochement with Peking.

The WALL STREET JOURNAL, commenting on Schlesinger's visit to the PRC, notes that it is a continuation of the trip to China in May of this year by Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, who actively advocated interaction between the United States and China on an anti-Soviet basis during his stay.

CURRENT 'POWER STRUGGLE' DRAGGING PRC INTO 'QUAGMIRE'

LD092312Y Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Georgiy Grammatchikov commentary]

[Text] A persistent and acute power struggle is currently being waged among Peking's leaders. At the moment, the so-called old guard is on the offensive, including a group led by Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the PRC State Council. This group has succeeded in removing a large number of people from important posts--people who moved up as a result of the Cultural Revolution--including Peking Mayor Wu Teh, the leaders of the provinces of [name indistinct] Szechwan, Kwangtung, Shansi and the Autonomous Region of Inner Mongolia, and the commanders of many military regions.

(?The purge) has also (?affected) workers in the middle and lower bodies.

Reports in the Chinese press indicate that the followers of Teng Hsiao-ping, who were persecuted during the Cultural Revolution, intend to continue settling accounts with their opponents. This means that it will be necessary to remove quite a few other Chinese leaders at all levels of authority. According to some estimates, some 6 million cadre personnel came into being as a result of the Cultural Revolution.

Foreign commentators are pointing to the development of an open conflict among the leaders of the Peking administration. In this regard, the removal of Wu Teh is not a good sign for Premier Hua Kuo-feng, who belongs to the same group, writes the French daily LE MATIN. We may recall that only recently Hua Kuo-feng, when holding the post of minister for public safety, was party to the removal of Teng Hsiao-ping from the political arena. It is doubtful that Teng will forgive him for that now.

On the other hand, it would be naive to suppose that the party, state and military leaders who are currently being persecuted will simply accept this situation. Reports in the world press suggest that this persecution will create a strong and exasperated opposition that will surely want to take its revenge.

It should be stressed that the quarrels now going on among the Maoists groups have no basis. None of them is aiming to put an end to the sufferings of the Chinese people, who are tired of the political storms unleashed by Maoism. Maoism is responsible for all the hardships suffered by the Chinese people. And the present Chinese stewards are trying to transfer the people's dissatisfaction with Maoism on to the [words indistinct], who allegedly distorted Mao's ideas. Peking's leaders are blaming the country's collapsed domestic and foreign policy on the gang of four and its apparent or real supporters. By the same token, the Peking clique is trying to defend Maoism as such, as so stay in power.

The political instability in China questions the implementation of the widely proclaimed program for the country's modernization up to the year 2000. There is considerable evidence that the popularity of this program among the population is nothing but an illusion. (?After a long experience of purges, leaps and more purges), workers at all levels of the state machine have come to understand that the Maoists do not possess permanent political [words indistinct] in internal [word indistinct]. If you believe the next slogan today, and show initiative, tomorrow they will stick a label on you and you will never get rid of it. That is how the ordinary Chinese understands it.

The political upheavals of Maoist China are creating an understandable disquiet in the West as well, where, after all, guarantees for the credits and investments in the Chinese economy by the Western countries, will pay off if the ambitious plans of the Peking's leaders [words indistinct]. The discontent among the people and the lack of unanimity among the leadership in Peking are a double threat which could undermine the modernization program, writes the American magazine [name indistinct].

So the domestic political situation in China is still very complicated. Maoist cliques and groups, at each other's throats in the struggle for power, are dragging the country into a quagmire of new crises.

PRC SUPPORT FOR JAPAN'S DEFENSE BUILDUP SCORED

LD100016Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Anatolyev commentary]

[Text] The Japanese public feels very strongly about the recent pronouncements of Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. During his visit to Japan, he advocated a buildup of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and praised the Japanese-American security treaty. The echo of the indignation his statements caused has reached Peking. The Chinese leaders have made a belated attempt to justify his impudent utterances, an attempt both clumsy and unsuccessful.

Liao Cheng-chih, who holds the post of vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and is president of the Sino-Japanese Friendship Society, and who accompanied Teng Hsiao-ping on his visit, has told a Japanese delegation that the strengthening of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces does not signify militarization of the country. Japan, he claims, needs armed forces to defend itself. Defend itself against whom? Liao Cheng-chih made no secret of this. China's foreign policy, he claimed, is shaped to counter Soviet strategy. That's why China now supports the Japanese-American security treaty, although in the past it was opposed to it. And since Japan has signed a treaty with China, it should accept its views.

(?Unwittingly), Liao Cheng-chih has confirmed the worst apprehensions of the Japanese public. He made it clear that Peking's persistent efforts to include the Sino-Japanese treaty an article about fighting domination pursued the sole aim of involving Japan in its anti-Soviet intrigues. It is because the Chinese leaders take an anti-Soviet stand that they openly encourage militarist tendencies in Japan and aline themselves with the reactionary groups that still dream of Japanese military domination in Asia.

In a comment on Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Japan, the MAINICHI DAILY NEWS pointed out that China approves of the Japanese-American security and the buildup of Japan's Self-Defense Forces because it has to strengthen its positions against the Soviet Union. China is pursuing its own interests, the paper stressed, and Japan should not yield to anyone's pressure in shaping its defense policy.

What Peking fears most is that Japan will be guided by its national interests exclusively in working out its defense policy. This is borne out by the statement made by Liao Cheng-chih, who in fact called on Japan to follow in the wake of China's strategy on the world scene.

PRC BLASTED FOR SUPPORTING REBELS IN LAOS

BK131100Y Moscow in Lao to Laos 1130 GMT 12 Nov 78 BK

[Text] The LPDR has now become a target for Peking's attacks. SIANG PASASON reports that Peking's leaders, cooperating with Westerners and the counterrevolutionaries in Laos, are obstructing socialist construction in Laos. A Moscow Radio observer writes:

To achieve the above goal, Peking's leaders have at their disposal the exiled reactionaries currently living in foreign countries and those who are still hiding in the thick forests of Laos. These reactionaries are antinational and antipopular.

They are being sent to various localities to spread evil rumors and create confusion among the people and distrust in the government. Moreover, they have destroyed roads and the economy and conducted spying and other activities. However, their efforts to destroy the national economy, obstruct the building of a new life and sabotage the fruits of the revolution are being strongly opposed by the Lao people.

Fully supported by the people, the LPLA is carrying out suppression operations against the counterrevolutionaries, spies and agents and other saboteurs. The national Lao radio reports that a major armed force was recently sent to operate in the Vang Viang area and Xieng Khouang Province, where the Maoist rebels who oppose the people's administration and the LPRP are located. These rebels have been capable of resistance because they are enjoying external support and assistance.

AFP reports that Peking is giving assistance to the rebels. According to the lessons learned by the various Southeast Asian countries, this is Peking's favorite method of interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and creating tension and wars.

Various news reports unanimously show that Peking gives special attention to these counterrevolutionaries, comprised of remnants of Gen Van Pao's clandestine army. During the war of national liberation, that army fought against the Lao patriotic forces. To evade punishment for the crimes he had committed against the Lao people, Gen Vang Pao is hiding in a foreign country.

A Hong Kong newspaper says that Gen Vang Pao secretly visited Peking in August this year. But, where does the word "secret" exist in this world? The purpose of Gen Vang Pao's visit to Peking is clear. Circumstances show that Peking wants Gen Vang Pao to lead the rebels or to become the king of a puppet state. It will be an "autonomous state" in northern Laos where a large number of Lao Soung tribal people reside.

It is well known that such a plan was mapped out by the CIA with the participation of Gen Vang Pao. These people are also aware that they cannot implement this plan. Their adventurous schemes to divide Laos and bring it under their control have failed.

REHABILITATION OF FORMER PEKING MAYOR REPORTED

LD111652Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English for Asia 1330 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Foreign news agencies report from Peking about the rehabilitation of the former Peking mayor, Peng Chen. Peng Chen is believed to be a close associate of Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, one of the key figures on the present Chinese political scene. The reappearance of the former Peking mayor promises a stronger position for Teng Hsiao-ping in his struggle against the party chairman, Hua Kuo-feng, and a greater instability within China.

COMMUNIQUE ON CRZZ VISIT WITH AUCCTU IN USSR

LD091215Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Apparent text of "Communique on Results of Official Friendly Visit to USSR by a Delegation of the Polish Central Council of Trade Unions"]

[Text] A delegation of the Polish Central Council of Trade Unions [CRZZ] headed by W. Kruczek, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CRZZ, was in the USSR on an official friendly visit 30 October through 4 November 1978 at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

During the CRZZ delegation's stay in the Soviet Union talks took place with an AUCCTU delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev. Information was exchanged on the activity of the Soviet and Polish trade unions and on their participation, under the leadership of the CPSU and PZPR, in solving the tasks of building socialism and communism in their countries. Results of the cooperation between the trade unions and working people of the Soviet Union and Poland, were examined and the main directions for its further development mapped out. Topical questions of the international trade union movement were also discussed. An agreement on the further development of cooperation between the AUCCTU and CRZZ was signed. Fraternal ties between the working people and trade unions of the Soviet Union and Poland are strengthening and expanding with each passing year. At the basis of these relations lies the time-tested Soviet-Polish friendship, the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and the profound unity of interests and goals of the peoples of both countries in the struggle for the triumph of Lenin's ideas.

The AUCCTU and the CRZZ have once again confirmed their determination to unswervingly develop and enhance all-round cooperation between the working people and trade unions of the USSR and Poland as an important factor for the further strengthening of the inviolable friendship between the Soviet and Polish peoples and for strengthening the unity and might of the entire socialist community. For these purposes both trade union centers will constantly improve trade union cooperation in various fields of activity, increase their contribution to the cause of building socialism and communism in their countries and involve increasingly broad masses of working people in this cooperation. The implementation of the comprehensive program for the socialist economic integration of the CEMA member countries is to be promoted in every way, and on this basis there is to be active cooperation with other fraternal trade union centers.

The AUCCTU and CRZZ noted their complete unity of views and positions on all questions of the international situation and of the world trade union movement. The sides reemphasized that preserving and strengthening peace, ending the arms race and disarmament constitute the most important task at present. The favorable changes beginning to appear in relations among states with different socioeconomic systems, the strengthening of guarantees for the security of the peoples and the relaxation of the threat of thermonuclear war are, above all, the result of the consistent practical embodiment of the Soviet peace program and of the effective peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR, Poland and the other countries of the socialist community--a policy supported by all world progressive forces.

On behalf of the working people and trade unions of their respective countries, both trade union centers declare that they will continue to actively promote the strengthening of peace, the ending of the arms race, disarmament and further work toward the relaxation of international tension; the further development of cooperation with various detachments of the international trade union movement on the basis of joint action in defense of the working people's socioeconomic interests; the exposure of the slanderous propaganda campaign being waged in the West against the socialist countries as concealment for imperialism's militarist preparations.

The AUCCTU and the CRZZ are profoundly perturbed at the U.S. Government's decision to embark on the production of basic components of neutron weapons. They consider this decision a new step in the escalation of the arms race.

The struggle for peace is inseparable from the struggle for the freedom and independence of the peoples and against the forces of reaction, neocolonialism, fascism and great-power chauvinism.

The Soviet and Polish trade unions angrily condemn the hegemonist aspirations of the Peking leaders, their expansionist plans and attempts to ally with imperialist and revanchist circles. Both trade union centers express full support for the heroic Vietnamese people in the struggle to strengthen their homeland's independence and against China's interference in the internal affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam--an outpost of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia.

The working people and trade unions of our fraternal countries display solidarity with the Arab peoples' struggle for a just solution to the Near East conflict and for the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine. They resolutely condemn the separate anti-Arab Camp David deal.

The Soviet and Polish trade unions will continue to side with the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, and with the indigenous population of the Republic of South Africa in their selfless struggle against racism and apartheid.

Both trade union centers come out in support of the patriots of Chile, Nicaragua and other Latin American countries who are fighting courageously against fascist and reactionary regimes and genocide. The trade unions of the USSR and Poland fully approve the decisions of the 19th WFTU Bureau session on these issues.

The AUCCTU and CRZZ will coordinate their activity in the interests of strengthening world socialism, further relaxation of tension, the attainment of the unity of the international trade union movement on a class, anti-imperialist basis, and the strengthening of solidarity with the struggle of the working people of capitalist and developing countries for a better life and for social progress.

The Soviet and Polish trade unions will continue to promote in every way the growth of the prestige and influence of the WFTU--the biggest international trade union organization which operates consistently and from class positions on topical issues and which is the center for the consolidation of all progressive forces of the world trade union movement. The AUCCTU and CRZZ declare their determination to actively practice the decisions of the Ninth World Trade Union Congress.

The CRZZ delegation went to Tashkent and Samarkand, as well as Moscow, visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises and familiarized itself with the diverse activity of the USSR trade unions and with their active participation in building communism. Delegation members highly rated the Soviet working people's achievements in the struggle to fulfill plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan period ahead of schedule and for the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress' historic decisions.

The delegation laid wreaths at the V. I. Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

Soviet people accorded the Polish trade unions' emissaries a cordial, fraternal reception. The meetings with workers, employees, rural workers and trade union workers, and the meetings of the trade union aktiv which took place in Moscow and Tashkent vividly demonstrated the inviolable eternal friendship of the working people and trade unions of the USSR and the Polish People's Republic.

VLADIMIR SEMENOV APPOINTED SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO FRG

LD091602Y Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 9, TASS--Vladimir Semenov has been appointed the ambassador of the USSR in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Semenov was born in 1911 and has been in the diplomatic service since 1939. In 1946-53 he was political adviser to the chief of the Soviet Military Administration in Germany and to the chairman of the Soviet Control Commission in Germany. In 1953-54 he was the high commissioner of the USSR in Germany. He has served as USSR ambassador in the GDR. Since 1955 Semenov is deputy foreign minister of the USSR. Since 1969--the chief Soviet delegate at the negotiations with the USA on limiting strategic arms.

Valentin Falin has been released from his duties as USSR ambassador to the FRG due to a transfer to another job.

FRG'S GENSCHER COMMENTS ON SALT, MBFR, DETENTE

LD122312Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1836 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Mainz--TASS correspondent Aleksey Grigoryev reports: The congress of the Free Democratic Party (FDP) began here today. Together with the SPD, this party will form the government coalition in the Bundestag. The congress' agenda includes determining the positions the Free Democrats will take on questions of domestic and foreign policy, and the election of new leading organs.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDP chairman and FRG foreign minister, reported at the congress that the FDP regards the policy of detente as a long-term process and that it sees mutual trust between East and West as a precondition for a strong peace. He stressed the great significance of the visit paid to the FRG in May of this year by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to encourage the further strengthening of detente.

He also pointed to the importance of solving such problems as the limitation of arms and disarmament. In connection with this he noted the great significance of the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

Having spoken in favor of implementing the FRG's agreements with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and also of the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki, the FDP chairman stressed that the "FRG is committed" to NATO at the same time.

WEST GERMANY EXPANDING MILITARY CAPABILITIES

LD091336Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0924 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, 9 November, TASS--Details have come to light here about yet another major military project, in which West German firms will play an important role: the creation of a "fighter plane for the nineties", in which enterprises from the FRG, Great Britain and France will participate. The press reports that "agreement in principle" on this has already been reached among them.

The FRG is thereby playing an increasingly active part in the NATO arms race, which received fresh impetus from decisions adopted at the Washington session of the bloc council in May.

Serial production of multipurpose Tornado planes created jointly with firms from Great Britain and Italy will soon start at enterprises of the MBB firm near Munich. Initially they will be used to arm the military of these countries. However, a number of other NATO states are interested in getting the planes.

According to official data, annual arms exports from the FRG have reached an average of DM1 billion. Over the past few years more than 4,000 Leopard tanks have been sent to other NATO countries, and West German shipyards export torpedo boats, submarines and other warships.

UK SALE OF HARRIER FIGHTER PLANES TO PRC CRITICIZED

LD111158Y Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] London reports that China has confirmed its intention to purchase from Britain 100 Harrier vertical take-off planes. Our observer Oleg Vekov comments:

This confirmation was expressed during talks between British Prime Minister James Callaghan and China's Vice Premier Wang Chen who was on an official London visit. According to Wang Chen, official negotiations on the deal will not begin until the British get the go-ahead from the NATO body controlling arms sales. But both sides are confident that permission will be granted soon.

China's efforts to receive for once from Britain a large shipment of super-modern fighter planes is part of the big campaign by the Peking government to modernize its armed forces. China is now spending nearly 50 percent of its national budget on arms. It is precisely with this aim that the Chinese Government is doing all it can to intensify contacts with NATO countries and obtain big shipments of other arms and weaponry, such as tanks, missiles and communications equipment.

There are two alarming aspects of the Chinese-British deal in the making. First, if certain quarters in Britain are counting on playing the notorious China card against the USSR by increasing China's military potential, they are making a big mistake. It is enough to recall the Munich deal when British conservatives did all they could to urge Hitler on in hopes he would move eastward. We know what came of that deal. And second, Peking is not hiding its plans to site the Harrier planes along the Soviet-Chinese border. Whether intentionally or not, the British authorities in this way are pandering to China's anti-Soviet policy.

Arms in the hands of the current Chinese Government is a threat to world peace. This fact must be remembered not only by those who live relatively close to China, but also by those who live at a respectful distance, such as in Britain.

AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY ANNIVERSARY MEETING REPORTED

LD112200Y Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, November 11, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Maslov reports:

A celebration meeting of the Communist Party of Austria devoted to the 60th anniversary of its formation has been held here. Chairman of the Communist Party of Austria Franz Muhri has delivered a report "60 Years of Struggle for the Cause of the Working Class."

He has said that the Communist Party of Austria continues the revolutionary traditions of the Austrian working class movement, is the only political party in the country which consistently defended the democratic gains of the republic and which always came out for a free and independent Austria. When in 1938 Hitler's troops occupied the country, the Communist Party of Austria called upon the people for anti-fascist resistance. History has reaffirmed the rightness of the Austrian communists. After the second World War, the reporter said, [the Communist Party of Austria advocated conclusion of a state treaty on restoration of independent and democratic Austria, for its permanent neutrality, which is a very important foundation of democracy and independence of the country. Therefore, we now demand renunciation of unilateral orientation to the Common Market and also renunciation of close cooperation of the Austrian armed forces with NATO. We call upon all democrats to fight for a ban on the neo-fascist organizations. Franz Muhri has emphasized that there is no contradiction between proletarian internationalism and the national character of the Communist Party of Austria.], the Communist Party considers itself to be a component part of the international communist movement, the most powerful and influential force of our time. Being an internationalist party, we advocate stronger unity of the communist movement and the international working class and liberation movement. And now, the speaker said, we reaffirm that we regard solidarity with the Soviet Union, the first country of socialism, with the party of Lenin, as a very important criterion of proletarian internationalism. The first country of socialism has become a very important international factor of peace. By its peaceful foreign policy, consistent actions for detente and disarmament, the Soviet state discharges a very profound democratic and humane mission. The very existence of the USSR has always exerted a favourable impact on the position of the Austrian working class. Our solidarity and friendship with the USSR wholly and entirely accords with Austria's national interests. Democracy and socialism, the reporter said in conclusion, are an inseparable unity. The Austrian communists fight for broader democracy, for ensuring our independence a fundamental change in the political correlation of forces in favour of the working class. This calls for unity of action, consolidation of the ranks of the Communist Party, which over the six decades of its existence has always been upholding social progress, peace, democracy and socialism. The participants in the celebration meeting sang with great enthusiasm and inspiration the party's hymn "Internationale".

CPSU Greets KPOE

LD091259Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To the Communist Party of Austria (KPOE) Central Committee:

Dear comrades: On the 60th anniversary of the KPOE the CPSU Central Committee sends you and all Austrian communists fraternal greetings and the most heartfelt congratulations.

The formation of a Marxist-Leninist party in Austria was a significant event in the history of the Austrian and international workers movement, inextricably linked with the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Austrian communists can take legitimate pride in their party which, since it emerged, has constantly been in the vanguard of the struggle for the cause of the working class, selflessly defending the vital interests of the working people and their social and democratic rights and freedoms.

By its consistent tireless actions for the country's national independence, for halting the arms race, universal disarmament and banning production of new types of nuclear weapons, the KPOE is making an important contribution to the cause of the people's struggle for preserving and strengthening peace and security in Europe and against the threat of a new world war.

The KPOE is an inalienable component of the international communist movement. It is unswervingly guided by the time-tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Soviet communists know well and highly prize the Austrian communists' activity aimed at the all-round development of neighborly relations between Austria and the Soviet Union and the consolidation of friendship between our peoples.

We wish you, dear comrades, great successes in your hard and noble struggle for the vital interests of the Austrian working people and for the implementation of the great ideals of socialism.

Long live the KPOE!

Long live friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Austrian peoples!

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES KIRCHSCHLAEGER ON ANNIVERSARY

LD111556Y Moscow TASS International [illegible] Russian 1517 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Leonid Brezhnev, [illegible] of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the [illegible] of Ministers, in a telegram of congratulations to Rudolf Kirchschaleger, the Austrian President, on the 60th anniversary of the republic:

"The Soviet Union continues to advocate the strengthening of the independence and sovereignty of the Austrian Republic, the [illegible] development of all-round mutually beneficial cooperation between our countries. I note, with satisfaction, that those relations have become particularly many-sided and stable thanks to the signing of the State Treaty and the proclamation by Austria of its policy of permanent neutrality."

Leonid Brezhnev conveyed to the Austrian people his wishes for peace, prosperity and success.

INCREASE IN FRENCH MILITARY BUDGET NOTED

LD091150Y Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Paris, November 9, TASS--The budget of the French Defence Ministry for 1979 approved at the National Assembly is notable for a further increase in military spendings.

According to the approved bill on the budget, a total of 92,200 million francs are appropriated on military needs, i.e., a 14 per cent increase compared with this year.

Speaking at the National Assembly, Defence Minister Yvon Bourges stressed that emphasis in military policy is laid on the development of the French nuclear forces.

Deputies of left-wing parties, who voted against the budget, strongly crticised various aspects of France's military policy.

"We offer a policy of independence, peace and disarmament", representative of the communist group in parliament Rene Visse said, noting that the growth of the military budget meets the interests of big monopolies.

FRENCH AUTHOR ON WESTERN MEDIA, 'THIRD WORLD'

LD131030Y Moscow TASS in English 0943 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Paris, November 13, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Korochantsev reports:

The book by French publicist Herve Bourges deals with topical issues concerning information in the developing countries. It points out that at the present stage the right to full and truthful information for the developing countries practically implies the right to political and economic independence, to freedom of thought, to protection and flourishing of their distinctive culture.

The author of the book concludes from a vast amount of factual material how the Western mass information media are justifying and serving neocolonialist expansion and domination in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Reality, Herve Bourges writes, consists in the fact that the wealthy and masterful West has an international information network, while the developing countries are deprived of their lawful place in that system. The publicist quotes, in particular, the example of the Latin American countries. Most of the main news media in Latin America, he points out, are directly or indirectly dominated by the United States. This disproportion is so striking that he overwhelming superiority of the United States in the field of information is quite realistically viewed as a threat to the freedom of the continent.

This policy, H.Bourges points out, accords with the ideology and interests of American and other capital investors, and is in conflict with efforts by the people of the area to ensure national development through social transformations, cultural autonomy and the strengthening of political soveriegnty.

In Africa and Latin America, Bourges notes, dominating positions are held by such news media and television services as the Voice of America, B.B.C. , and Deutsche Welle (German Wave). Their goal, the book says, consists in imposing the Western way of life and bourgeois psychology. Western newsmen, says the book, devote their main attention to the difficulties of construction in the "third world", particularly in the young states, natural calamities, coup d'etats, mismanagement, riots, intertribal strife and eccentric statements. At the same time, they pass over in silence the struggle of peoples of the developing countries for national development.

The author points out that the Western news services, particularly American ones, subjectively select information, and by manipulating it present the image and the development in the world in a distorted light.

Herve Bourges stresses the significance of the efforts by UNESCO directed at decolonising information in the developing countries.

CAIRO REPORT OF USSR TROOP MOVEMENTS IN MIDEAST 'ABSURD'

LD101642Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1510 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

["Absurd Fabrications"--TASS headline]

[Text] Cairo, 10 November, TASS--The Cairo weekly ROSE AL-YUSUF has published an article which contains gross and slanderous fabrications concerning the USSR's policies in the Near East.

In the manner characteristic of the Egyptian semiofficial, "yellow press," absurd things are being attributed to the Soviet Union--things which it has never done and never intends to do. ROSE AL-YUSUF expatiates on some sort of "increase" (?) ! in the military presence of the USSR and the other socialist countries in the Near East, and on some kind of troop "movements" and a "redeployment of a secret military leadership" led by a mysterious Soviet "marshal" from Addis Ababa to Aden, and from there to Tripoli. "The aim of this leadership," the journal thoughtfully declares, "is to implement Soviet plans in the Near East and Africa."

All these fabrications are so false and untrue that they need no denial.

The meaning of these contrivances by Egyptian propaganda is understandable: They are being undertaken precisely at a time when Cairo and Tel Aviv, under U.S. pressure, are feverishly agreeing upon the final points of a bilateral separate deal aimed against the basic vital interests of the Arab people. Manipulations involvin a nonexistent "Soviet threat" are needed by the participants in this deal to intimidate the Arabs and divert their attention from the essence of the Egyptian-Israeli pseudopeace being prepared--a peace designed, on the one hand, to consolidate Israel's occupation of Arab territories and hamper the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, and on the other, to pave the way for an intensification of U.S. imperialism's influence in the Near East. This "Soviet threat" technique is far from new. One cannot doubt the fact that on this occasion the idea to use it again came from the same center where the anti-Arab Camp David accords were devised.

TASS CORRESPONDENT CRITICIZES EGYPT'S OPEN DOOR POLICY

LD111608Y Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, November 11, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Zaborin reports: The open-door policy of the present Egyptian leade ship has resulted in a vast flow of imported goods to the Egyptian market which undermines the development of traditional Egyptian industries, specifically, the textile industry.

The reason for this is that the production costs in Egypt are much higher than those in developed countries which, specifically, is due to the government's refusal to subsidize cotton prices. So weaving factories now have to buy cotton at double the price at which they bought it before. Besides that, the level of taxation on Egyptian enterprises is higher than customs duties on imported goods, as the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH writes.

And it should also be noted that textile products of some "friendly" countries for instance, China, have no customs duties on them in Egypt at all. The situation is aggravated also due to the fact that vast volumes of contraband from Port Said and other Egyptian free trade zones flow to the local market.

The glut of unsold goods of local warehouses is an obvious sign of the decay of Egypt's textile industry. According to AL-JUMHURIYAH, the losses of enterprises now reach nearly 130 million Egyptian pounds, which is obviously too large a sum for the industry that is extremely in need of capital for renewing equipment. The situation in the textile industry that formed as a result of uncontrolled activity of local and foreign private capital reflects the state of Egyptian economy in general.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON SITUATION IN IRAN

U.S. Riot Gear Sales Scored

LD092238Y Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] On Wednesday, a State Department spokesman said that the United States did send antiriot equipment to Iran during the past few months, retracing a denial made on Tuesday. We follow with comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev:

For months, Iran has been in the grip of tensions resulting, among other things, from deteriorating living standards, corruption among top official echelons, violations of human rights and the brutality of the dreased SAVAK secret police. The promise of well-being for the people has been eroded by stupendous military spending, although nobody threatens Iran's security. And that's where Washington comes in, tightening the lasso on the country's neck.

Iran has been virtually flooded with American arms, which are as sophisticated as they are expensive. Shipments of U.S. weapons are seen in Washington as the means of establishing long-term control over Iran. Thousands of American military advisers and instructors have permeated the Iranian Army. The CIA and other American intelligence gathering agencies have also their people at all levels of the army, the business comnity and the establishment.

Now, according to the State Department, the United States has supplied Iran with tear gas, shields and helmets before martial law was declared. In other words, Washington has done all it could to place a heavy military burden on the people of Iran, and at the same time was wise enough to supply the regime with means of repression should the people demand a liberalization and better living standards. As a matter of fact, it is rather typical of Washington to sell both arms and means of repression such as water cannon, tear gas and various police equipment to the regimes in Chile, Nicaragua, South Africa, South Korea, and not only to Iran.

A report published last year by an American commission to monitor U.S. compliance with the Helsinki accords says that Washington's trade in police clubs, tear gas, water cannon, rubber bullets and the like helps repressive regimes stay in power, and is a gross violation of human rights. The State Department was forced to admit that the United States had supplied antiriot equipment to Iran, although it did not say in what quantities, which in my view is irrelevant. In the streets of the Iranian cities the myth of America's commitment to human rights has evaporated even sooner than the whiff of tear gas from the cannisters with the "Made in the USA" trademark.

Soviet Stand on Iran 'Distorted'

LD101427Y Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 10, TASS--Some Western mass information media are spreading on these days various false reports directed at presenting in a distorted light the Soviet Union's stand on the events in Iran.

Among such fabrications is, for example, the dispatch of FRANCE PRESSE from Moscow quoting PRAVDA as a source of information in an attempt to give a semblance of reliability to the report. The references to PRAVDA, however, far from correctly quoting what the newspaper said, completely distort the opinion expressed in one of its articles.

What is it--unscrupulousness, sensationalism, sensations that can be invented if they are not available? Hardly. Some people in the West would like to turn the present events in Iran, which were generated totally by domestic causes, into the channel of anti-Sovietism, to use these events in order to mar the goodneighbourly Soviet-Iranian relations at any cost. It is deplorable that some Iranian press media are taking on trust the inventions served to them, although it might seem that it is not too difficult to check on whether the cited facts are false or true! It is better to read the newspaper PRAVDA itself, rather than what the FRANCE PRESSE agency says about what PRAVDA writes.

10 Nov Situation Report

LD101843Y Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 10, TASS--The appointment of General Gholamreza Azhari as prime minister and the forming of military Cabinet, in which the posts were preserved by Foreign Minister A. Afshar-Qasemlu, War Minister General of the Army R. 'Azimi and Minister of the Interior A. Qarabaghi, did not take the edge off the tensions in Iran.

Antigovernment actions are continuing in the country's cities and provinces. The strike movement, which paralyzed Iran's key industries, is continuing unabated. Higher and secondary educational establishments in Tehran are closed. Transport does not operate. Now a shortage is felt of basic foods and long breadlines have appeared. There are disruptions in gasoline supply. The situation in the capital is controlled by the troops, and the main thoroughfares are patrolled by tanks and personnel armour vehicles. Tear gas and firearms were used to disperse a mammoth demonstration in Qom.

The shah of Iran, who received members of the new Cabinet, stressed the necessity of combatting corruption and abuse of power, and proposed that a special court be set up with this aim. A large group of persons who held important posts in the preceding governments has already been arrested on a charge of corruption and abuse of power. Among them in particular are former Prime Minister of Iran A. Hoveyda, who had been heading for 13 years the country's Cabinet, Governor General of Horasan Province Valiyan, former Chief of the Information and Security Organisation (SAVAK) Nasiri Sadri, who earlier held the post of chief of the police, former Ministers Vahidi, Sadegiani, Taslimi, Homayoun Azmun and others. It has been officially announced that arrests of such persons will be continued.

The military government ordered after its meeting yesterday, that "trouble (?makers" will) be found out and strict measures of punishment be taken against them. Trying to win over religious figures to their side, the military authorities declared that representatives of the clergy will be included into special committees for the "restoration of calm and security," but the opposition National Front answered this move by a call for broadening in the country the strike movement and antigovernment actions. K. Sanjabi, leader of the front, said upon his return from Paris, where he held talks with representatives of various Iranian opposition forces in the course of a fortnight, that disturbances in Iran will continue until a national government representing the interests of all sections of the population is formed.

Washington, November 10, TASS--A press conference of representatives on the organisations of Iranian students under training in the USA was held here. It participants charged U.S. mass information media with deliberately distorting the real character of the opposition movement in Iran. Addressing a press conference, they stressed that the current events in Iran are of a political and social character and not of a religious one, as is claimed by the U.S. press. The causes of unrest are rooted in the aggravating economic crisis in Iran and brutal repressions by the ruling regime.

It is an open secret, said representatives of Iranian students, that the United States is the most important support for the ruling regime in Iran. The U.S. administration expressed readiness to give necessary aid to the Iranian authorities in modern weapons and police equipment for dispersing demonstrations. Data was cited at the press conference indicating that the CIA has already started operations for the strengthening of the military regime in Iran. With this aim planes with CIA agents arrived in Iran the day before the forming of the military government.

11 Nov Situation Report

LD111530Y Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 11, TASS--The situation in the Iranian capital and other towns of the country remains tense. Streets and squares of Tehran are patrolled, as before, by reinforced details of police and regular troops. Tanks and armoured carriers can be seen at many cross-roads. Particularly powerful police cardons are in the area of the Tehran University, where a week ago troops fired at a student demonstration. The university has been closed for an indefinite period of time; studies have been suspended for another week at secondary schools.

The strike movement continues unabated in the country. The oilmen's strike, which interfered with Iranian oil deliveries abroad, is in progress. About 40 tankers waiting to be loaded are queueing up in the Persian Gulf not far from the Khark Island, on which a big oil port is located. The strikers demand that martial law be lifted, that all political prisoners be set free, that civil liberties be ensured.

Frightened by the unstable situation, many rich Iranians are leaving the country, the REUTER news agency reports.

Leader of the opposition National Front Sajabi has declared the front's determination to continue the struggle and its refusal to deal with the military government, formed a few days ago by General Azhari. A representative of the front has said that strikes will remain the main weapon of the masses at the current stage of struggle.

Sanjabi was going to arrange a press conference today, but a few minutes before it was to open, when he was already expected by dozens of journalists, the leader of the National Front was arrested by the military authorities.

Washington, November 11, TASS--The Washington POST correspondent reports from Tehran that the majority of 41,000 Americans now in Iran experience a feeling of uncertainty in many aspects of life. The dispatch points out that about 10 percent of the Americans have already left the country, swept by mass antigovernmental actions. In the correspondent's opinion, the fate of the rest will depend on whether the present regime will stay on in Iran or not.

12 Nov Situation Report

LD121824Y Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 12, TASS--The situation in Iran remains extremely tense. Mass antigovernment demonstrations took place in many provincial cities yesterday. In Khorramshahr, troops were used to disperse demonstrators. As a result, the PARS news agency reports, 6 persons were killed and over 20 wounded. Scuffles with troops and police also took place in Ahvaz where two persons were killed. Marches under antigovernment slogans were also held in Kermanshah, Esfahan, Masshad, Kerman and other cities.

It is not quiet in Tehran either. Yesterday, the military authorities arrested the leaders of the opposition National Front, K. Sanjabi and D. Foruhar. It was announced over the radio that they were arrested on the strength of martial law for activities directed against "national security and constitutional authority."

As is known, the front calls for the expansion of strike struggles and for the formation of a "national government" that would express the interests of different sections of the population.

The military administration of Tehran warned the city residents that troops would take most resolute measures to prevent "disturbances." At many key places in the city, at crossroads and in squares, there are tanks, personnel carriers and trucks with soldiers. Troops have cordoned off all approaches to Tehran University, which was closed for an indefinite period, and disperse any groups of people for fear of new big demonstrations.

London, November 12, TASS--It is reported by REUTER that the Iranian Treasury has already lost approximately 720 million dollars as a result of the oil workers' strike which interfered with normal oil deliveries abroad. REUTER also says that anti-American sentiments are running high in the oil producing districts and that many Americans there are preparing to flee. The slogans "Yankee Go Home" have appeared on house walls in Ahvaz.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MIDEAST PEACE TALKS IN WASHINGTON

As-Sadat Ready to Sign Treaty

LD092335Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Despite all the facts, official Cairo continues to play the propaganda comedy in relation to the content and aim of the separate talks in Washington. The Egyptian Government has circulated an official statement that says that Cairo is striving not only for a settlement on the Egyptian front but also for a solution to all aspects of the Palestine problem and recovery of the just and legitimate rights of the Arab peoples. The Washington POST claims that As-Sadat simultaneously announced that he is ready to sign the treaty with Israel any day. The newspaper added: The issue of Israeli settlements on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip no longer constitutes a serious obstacle to the Israeli-Egyptian peace. In other words, Cairo does not want to object to the continued annexation of Palestinian lands by the aggressors. Perhaps because of this, the Tel Aviv government decided this week to allocate $32 million to construct 900 new houses in the Israeli settlements on the West Bank and to establish a new settlement near occupied Jerusalem, which the aggressors say shall remain the unified capital of Israel.

After all this, what is the value of Cairo's demagogic propaganda, which is vainly trying to turn facts upside down?

As-Sadat, Husayn On Talks

LD091443Y Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 9, TASS--[Words indistinct] between Cairo and Tel Aviv, which is being prepared, have been continuing here for about a month. Foreign Minister Dayan and Defense Minister Weizman, heading the Israeli delegation, yesterday met with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. According to the press, they handed him a list of "amendments" Israel thinks it necessary to include in the draft of the separate "peace" treaty.

Political observers point out that Tel Aviv, backed by the United States, seeks to bargain for maximum advantageous terms of the separate "peace" with Egypt, getting from Cairo fresh fundamental concessions. In doing so, Israel adheres to a demonstratively tough line and unequivocally makes it clear that it is holding the separate dialogue with Egypt only from positions of strength.

This has been further confirmed by the beginning of the construction of another Israeli paramilitary settlement on the Jordan West Bank.

Kuwait, November 9, TASS--Egypt's President As-Sadat, interviewed by a correspondent of the Kuwait AS-SIYASAH, said that he was going to continue the talks with Israel until the final formulation of the "peace" treaty. He had to admit that the Egyptian side at Camp David made "other concessions" with the object of narrowing the gap between the positions of Israel and the Arab Republics of Egypt.

Bonn, November 9, TASS--King Husayn of Jordan, who is visiting here, said at a press conference that a"peace settlement" of the Middle East conflict within the frameworks of the Camp David agreements could not really lead to the establishment of peace in the region. A just settlement and a lasting peace in the Middle East, he emphasized, are possible only in conditions of the full withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the safeguarding of the right to self-determination and the setting up of an independent state to the Arab people of Palestine. King Husayn added that the search of a peace settlement in the Middle East conflict should be conducted on the basis of the well-known UN resolutions within the framework of the Geneva peace conference with the participation of all interested sides.

Egyptian-Israeli 'Differences' Questioned

LD122134Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] U.S. Government spokesman Sherman has stated in Washington that the White House is fully determined to secure the success of the talks between Egypt and Israel taking place in the U.S. capital. It is clear from Sherman's statement, reported by AFP, that neither the United States nor the immediate participants of these talks attach great significance to the so-called differences that have supposedly arisen between Cairo and Tel Aviv.

The statement by the official U.S. spokesman on the subject of the Egyptian-Israeli talks on the conclusion of a separate peace, our observer notes, is fresh confirmation of the fact that no real differences exist.

Both sides, proceeding from their mercenary interests, are striving for the conclusion of a separate deal behind the backs of the Arab peoples. In this, the Egyptian and Israeli rulers are actively supported by the United States, which was and remains the inspirer and initiator of the dangerous conspiracy against the Arab world--above all, the progressive patriotic forces of the region.

As to the talk of alleged differences at the Washington talks, which has been taken up by Western bourgeois propaganda, it is merely a maneuver out to create the impression that Cairo is acting as a champion of Arab interests, particularly the rights of the Palestinian Arabs. The show of differences is being played out by the parties to the shameful Camp David deal in order to shomehow shield the Egyptian president, whose capitulatory course was resolutely condemned at the Arab summit conference in Baghdad. This has also been admitted in essence by Israeli Prime Minister Begin. Speaking in Toronto, he said that he does not blame As-Sadat for the delay in the Washington talks, since As-Sadat has to reckon with the position of the Arab states.

And this position is incompatible with the policy of capitulation before the Israeli aggressor, with the policy of separate deals that Washington, Cairo and Tel Aviv are vainly attempting to substitute for an all-embracing and just settlement in the Near East.

U.S. Rejects Assertions of Stalemate

LD121810Y Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 12, TASS--The United States rejected assertions appearing in the U.S. press about a "stalemate" of the Egyptian-Israeli talks because of "differences" between the sides. Official spokesman for the talks Sherman told newsmen that the Egyptian-Israeli contacts, far from being stalled, have been intensified of late. He said that the sides are determined to bring the talks to successful conclusions, that is the signing of the separate treaty.

Israeli Prime Minister Begin, now staying in Canada, declared in the same vein. He said in Toronto that there are no grounds for pessimism and that agreement between Egypt and Israel will be concluded.

According to press reports, the U.S. side which is taking a most active part in the separate talks advanced "new proposals" whose purpose, as political observers believe, is to achieve from Cairo another series of concessions in principle in Israel's favour.

The UPI reports that Egypt of late already abandoned its demand for placing batteries of anti-aircraft rockets in the Sinai Peninsula after Israeli troops are withdrawn from the area. Yielding to Tel Aviv's pressure it also agreed to Israel's preserving three strategic posts on dominating summits in the Sinai districts after the conclusion of the first stage of troop withdrawal.

By all indications, this is not enough for Israeli expansionists. Seeing the weakness of the positions of the Arab Republic of Egypt at the talks, practically complete isolation of Cairo in the Arab world and its readiness for a separate deal any any cost, Tel Aviv is striving to get as much as possible from its partner in the bargaining.

Tel Aviv is pressing for consent of the Egyptian leadership to development of the Sinai oil deposits jointly with Israel, and for the Arab Republic of Egypt pledging itself to supply Israel every year with 1.5 million tons of oil at prices lower than the world prices.

As Arens, the chairman of the Commission of the Israeli Knesset for Foreign Affairs and Defence said, the future treaty must guarantee to Israel steady supply of oil from the Sinai for at least 20 years. Israel also demands preservation in the Sinai of its early warning stations even after withdrawal of the occupation troops and denies the existence of any connection between the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty and overall settlement of the Middle East conflict. Israel's stand is thus perfectly clear. As to Egypt, it is believed that its leadership that betrayed the interests of Arab peoples and formed a deal with the aggressor will finally have to capitulate on the remaining issues.

TIMOSHKIN WELCOMES SAUDI ATTITUDE TO BAGHDAD SUMMIT

LD102158Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary: "The Arab Rejection of Unilateral Actions and Capitulation"]

[Excerpts] The main outcome of the Baghdad summit conference, which comprised leaders of the Arab countries and the PLO, was unanimous condemnation of the Egyptian-Israeli deals concluded at Camp David under U.S. auspices. The conferees declared that such deals will not bring peace to the Middle East as they do not provide for Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including East Jerusalem, and they do not recognize the national legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people. In other words, the Camp David deals completely ignore the radical issues affecting a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East--a settlement on a just, durable basis.

What is significant is that this view point is now adopted, as is evident from the statements of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd, by those Arab countries that are considered beyond the ocean and in the West as conservative, moderate.

Today those beyond the ocean and even those in Tel Aviv are forced to admit that the parties to the Baghdad conference have succeeded in taking a vigilant stand toward the dangerous situation that has developed as a result of the treacherous intrigues of Washington, the continued Israeli aggression and Cairo's capitulationist stand. In Baghdad, the wisdom of the statesmen triumphed. It was recognized there that there is a vital need to overcome the inter-Arab differences in order to accomplish the basic common Arab objective and continue the firm and glorious struggle for eliminating all the consequences of the Israeli aggression.

Undoubtedly, the actual implementation of all the positive resolutions of the Baghdad summit conference can tangibly change the balance of power in the Middle East in favor of those who reject the policy of unilateral action and capitulation and prepare with determination to actively struggle for the triumph of the just cause of all Arabs.

The USSR positively evaluates the results of the recent Arab summit conference, considering them a great contribution to the cause of the establishment of a successful Arab solidarity. Such a stand by the USSR is both logical and inevitable. The USSR has always considered and continues to consider Arab solidarity and unity of struggle against the common enemy to be the strongest weapon in the hands of the Arabs. Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev has repeatedly said in recent times that nobody can guarantee a just, durable peace in the Middle East without the Arabs, or through actions made behind their backs and contrary to their rights and legitimate interests.

ANNIVERSARY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA PRAISED

LD101152Y Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, November 10, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Raikerus reports:

The Angolan people are to celebrate tomorrow, November 11, the third anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Angola. Their slogan is "to build a free, independent and socialist Angola while working hard and displaying revolutionary vigilance and discipline."

The past three years of independence were not easy ones for the young African state. International imperialism, which sees in the establishment of a progressive Angola a serious threat to its expansionist interests, launched an open armed aggression against it. Regular troops of the South African regime and units of imperialist mercenaries from the USA, Britain and other NATO countries, were rushed in to help the Angolan counter-revolutionary groupings.

But the people of Angola, being united around their militant vanguard, MPLA, and getting all-round fraternal aid and assistance from the socialist countries and all progressive forces of the world, won a convincing victory over the aggressors.

People's Angola chose the socialist path of development and set about carrying out radical social and economic reforms. The key branches of economy were placed under state controls: the banks, metal-working, rubber and textile industries, many cement plants and transport enterprises, fishing companies, sugar and coffee plantations were nationalised. The first state farms and cooperatives were established in the countryside. For the first time in the history of the country universal free education and free medical services were introduced. Anti-illiteracy courses were started in all the 17 provinces of the country.

The first congress of the MPLA-Workers' Party, held in December last year, marked an important event on the way to building a new Angola. It proclaimed the establishment of a party guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism. This party has become the leading force to the Angolan state and society.

The young republic has to tackle its development problems in conditions of constant aggressive machinations by imperialism. Scores of armed incursions into Angolan territory took place over the last few months. Now a new armed aggression against the PRA is being prepared in the territory of Namibia which is illegally occupied by the South African racist regime.

But all these provocations staged with the full approval and with active support of international imperialism, cannot break the determination of the Angolan people to repel any aggression, to support the liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa and to build a new, socialist Angola.

The bonds of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the PRA and the Soviet Union, resting on commonly held goals in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism, are growing stronger. These relations rest on the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed between the USSR and the PRA in October, 1976, and on the agreements concluded between them.

Soviet Greetings

LD101554Y Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 10, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin sent to Chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, President of Angola Antonio Agostinho Neto and to Angola's Prime Minister Lopo do Nascimento a congratulatory message on the occasion of the third anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the People's Republic of Angola.

"We note with satisfaction that solidarity and many-faceted cooperation between our states and parties grow and strengthen in the spirit of mutual respect and trust, equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The Soviet-Angolan Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation is a reliable foundation and an earnest of these relations", says the message of the Soviet leaders. Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin expressed the confidence that growing friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola, between the CPSU and the MPLA-Workers' Party will develop further in the interests of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of the cause of peace and progress.

Moscow Reception

LD110034Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tomorrow, Angola marks the third anniversary of the proclamation of independence. On the occasion of the national holiday, the ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola in the USSR, Carlos Antonio Fernandes, today gave a reception. Present were Kirilenko, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, and other officials.

ANGOLA'S NETO EXPRESSES GRATITUDE FOR SOVIET AID

LD102345Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Unnamed Moscow Radio correspondent's interview in Luanda with Agostinho Neto, chairman of the MPLA Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola--date not given, recorded in Portuguese with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] Our aim is to translate into life the socialist aspirations of the Angolan people and to get an example for other peoples in Africa struggling for the transformation of our continent. The First MPLA Labor Party Congress, which spearheaded the struggle for the country's political independence, was an historic, unforgettable event for our people. We have made real advances in the political, economic, and social spheres. The essence of the planned measures is the liquidation of the various forms of colonial dependence, the collectivization of agriculture and the socialization of industry. We look optimistically to the future and while overcoming the numerous difficulties which still exist, we are absolutely confident that over a certain period we shall reach the goals set by the congress. In solving these important tasks, particularly during the period of the establishment of the People's Republic of Angola, we have relied on cooperation with socialist countries, first and foremost with the Soviet Union. Our people will never forget the socialist countries' assistance and support during the period of our liberation struggle. Since the proclamation of the republic, the socialist countries have rendered assistance to us in all spheres. They are helping us solve organizational and practical issues, and are passing on to us their valuable experience.

We are happy that the Soviet Union was one of the socialist countries that extended a helping hand to us from the very beginning of our struggle. We are continuing, to develop our cooperation with the USSR in varied spheres. It must be stressed that the Soviet-Angolan Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation represents an extraordinarily effective instrument in the development of cooperation between our peoples.

Allow me to assure the Soviet people and the CPSU that the Angolan people are firmly resolved to follow the chosen road of constructing socialism in our country.

I should like once more to express our feelings of solidarity, brotherhood and friendship for the Soviet people, its leaders and the CPSU, and to wish them in connection with the 61st anniversary of the October Revolution new successes in the construction of a communist society in the Soviet Union.

RHODESIAN POLICY TOWARD ZAMBIA DENOUNCED

LD092330Y Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Vladimir Zhuravlev commentary]

[Text] President Kenneth Kaunda has accused Rhodesia of bombing Zambian territory in a deliberate bid to antagonize blacks and whites and insure that a nonracial society cannot survive. Here is a comment by Vladimir Zhuravlev:

It seems that Rhodesia sought very concrete aims in its actions against Zambia. First, to try Zambia, one of the frontline states denouncing the Rhodesian regime. This means that being a neighbor and criticizing Rhodesia is simply dangerous. Second, Rhodesia tried to blast Zambia from inside, and, therefore, Zambians were fed rumors that Rhodesian agents and paratroopers have been heavily [word indistinct] on to Zambia. This resulted in a wave of racial unrest in that country and was meant to show that black Africans are as racially biased as the white ones who are quoting President Kaunda's statement that a non-racial society cannot exist. [as heard] clearly such actions were directly aimed at making the black Patriotic Front give up any idea of a peaceful solution of the Rhodesian problem. Rhodesia's consistent military actions are aimed at nothing else but convincing its neighbors to give up any hope that the conflict can be resolved peacefully. Small wonder, then, that Joshua Nkomo refused to participate in an all-parties conference on Rhodesia, which actually means free hands for Ian Smith.

Those were obvious aims Ian Smith pursued in the neighboring frontline state. It seems that there is one more aim, that is to try and see how the West will react to such actions. So far there has been no response. True, the West continues to suggest an all-parties conference on the Rhodesian problem without denouncing Rhodesia's actions. Yet, keeping silent about what Rhodesia does in the south of Africa is as good as condoning such acts. Besides, it has been disclosed that the West is actually assisting Rhodesia in its raids. At a press conference held earlier this week, a leader of the Patriotic Front, Mr Joshua Nkomo, has displayed heaps of arms, ammunition and uniforms, all of which had come from the NATO countries. Well, that illustrated what kind of peace the West is advocating in the south of Africa, a peace dictated on Smith's conditions which are now obviously unacceptable to all but the West, whose interests in the south of Africa require a racial regime.

TENG HSIAO-PING'S ASIAN TOUR 'SMOKESCREEN OF RHETORIC'

LD112330Y Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] And now a commentary by Radio Moscow Observer Viktor Glazunov about the tour of Southeast Asia by China's Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

Teng Hsiao-ping is a talkative man. Some people regard him as a man who is direct and open. Well, sometimes he is really open. Not everybody like him would openly dare to say that a world war is not a bad thing. But not everyone like Teng Hsiao-ping is able to set up a smokescreen of rhetoric. Both in Thailand and in Malaysia he kept speaking of Peking's desire to have good relations with those countries. But it is a known fact that both in Thailand and in Malaysia Peking supports the antigovernment insurgents. This fact is so well known that at the news conference in Bangkok the men from Peking were persistently being questioned on that count. Teng Hsiao-ping, reports indicate, was wriggling like an eel in an attempt to evade direct answers to direct questions. And to somehow get away from such an unpleasant subject, Teng Hsiao-ping turned to deliberations about hegemonism. A theme that is the usual one for him. The occasion was the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation concluded a few days ago. In that document he claimed he saw a manifestation of hegemonism both global and regional.

Teng Hsiao-ping claimed this although the treaty does not contain a single line dictating will to others, not a single line directed against the interests of third countries. The treaty confirms the main directions of the foreign policies of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, the desire to strengthen peace in Asia and the world and for just international relations based on equality. It is precisely for this reason that the treaty was not to the liking of Teng Hsiao-ping and other top men in Peking, for they are banking on a hotting up of international tension and on war.

Now as to hegemonism, the men in Peking are acting according to the rule. If you feel you've got a vice, accuse others of it and feign indignation. When the men in Peking claim that China is not aspiring to hegemony, this makes one recall an old Chinese parable about a simpleton who after burying a treasure in a garden set up a sign warning that nothing is buried there. Mao's successors have not abandoned his slogan of world conquest. Equally, they refuse to abandon terming the lands of their neighbors as lost Chinese territory. The conquest of the world, according to the recipe cooked up in Peking, must begin in Southeast Asia.

The countries that China intends to grab include Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore--that is the states which Teng Hsiao-ping is visiting and is showing the Chinese friendship. The men in Peking (?feel irritation) towards Vietnam and are resorting to blackmail and pressure precisely because the Socialist Republic of Vietnam strongly opposes the hegemonistic aspirations of the Peking leadership. Everything has its logic. It is precisely the desire to set up Chinese domination where possible that explains the struggle the men in Peking are waging against the easing of tension, against disarmament and against guaranteeing security in Asia.

Naturally, everything that promotes a lessening of tension and the strengthening of peace incurs the anger of the men in Peking.

TENG PRAISES ASEAN DURING THAILAND VISIT

OW112255Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW

[Mitin commentary]

[Excerpts] I would like to make the following point on Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Thailand:

According to a REUTER report, in Bangkok the Chinese vice premier nonsensically and effusively praised ASEAN. In this regard, none of the Chinese leaders in the past could compare with him. Not long ago, Peking still called this organization a vicious imperialist instrument for aggression in Southeast Asia. Why does Peking suddenly change its attitude and praise ASEAN with sweet words and honeyed phrases? Is it because the member countries of this organization support Chungnanhai's anti-Soviet policy? No, it is not. As everyone knows, ASEAN countries maintain normal and friendly relations with the Soviet Union. ASEAN-USSR relations are characterized by daily deepening mutual understanding of each other's international policies and by the constant development of mutually beneficial economic ties and cultural cooperation. Moreover, in Thailand and other ASEAN member countries no one believes the nonsense spread by Peking propaganda that Moscow is conducting so-called "conspiratorial activities" in Southeast Asia. Then, why is Teng Hsiao-ping praising ASEAN in such a manner? I think the reason is as follows:

Political figures and people in ASEAN member countries are uneasy about Peking's dangerous activities in Indochina. The presence of large numbers of Chinese nationals residing in Thailand, Malaysia and other Southeast Asian countries has caused further uneasiness among local people. Peking's attempt to interfere with Vietnam's internal affairs on the pretext of protecting the Hoa Chiro's rights makes one think that such a policy can cause some danger to ASEAN member countries. This shows that Teng Hsiao-ping's visit is primarily designed to weaken the hostility of Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries against Peking's adventurist policy in Indochina. Therefore, Teng Hsiao-ping is praising ASEAN and its stand to establish a zone of peace and neutrality in Southeast Asia.

Nevertheless, I do not think any political figures or people of ASEAN member countries will be so nearsighted as to give credence to Teng Hsiao-ping's harangues and promises. This is especially true when another Peking leader, Wang Tung-hsing, is visiting Cambodia at the same time and is openly instigating Cambodia's pro-Peking puppets to take actions which have nothing in common with the concern about peace in Southeast Asia. In the eyes of any objective observer, Wang Tung-hsing's provocative appeal can only mean that the Chinese leaders want to further intensify their provocation against Vietnam. Such a provocation is detrimental to peace. For this purpose, the Chinese leaders are using the Cambodian regime in a more comprehensive way. There is another reason that the collusion between Wang Tung-hsing and the Cambodian leaders does not help promote China's prestige in Southeast Asia. Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries clearly know the crimes committed by Cambodia's pro-Peking puppets. In order to build a standard "Mao Tse-tung-type paradise," they have massacred about 1/2 of Cambodia's population.

Even on the eve of his departure for Southeast Asia, Teng Hsiao-ping said such nonsense as China will continue to support the terrorist groups that are under the banners of Maoism in Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries. In Cambodia, for instance, the governments and people of ASEAN member countries have clearly seen what terrible consequences the exported Maoism can cause. Therefore, Teng Hsiao-ping's remarks have reminded the Southeast Asian countries of Peking's true intention.

VNA TEXT OF SOVIET-VIETNAMESE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

OW091729Y Hanoi VNA in English 1705 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Nov (VNA)--A joint communique was issued today on the official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by a party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the VCP Central Committee and premier of the SRV Government. Full text follows:

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government, a delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the party Central Committee, and Comrade Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and premier of the SRV Government, paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union from November 1-9, 1978.

The SRV delegation paid floral tribute at Lenin's Mausoleum and the Monument to the Unknown Soldier in Moscow. The Vietnamese delegation visited the Lenin Museum, the Ordzhonikidze machine-tool plant and the 1980 Olympic games projects. The delegation met a wide cross-section of the people and inquired into the Soviet people's achievements in communist construction, the work of the Soviet party, administration and economic offices and the activities of the mass organizations. The delegation attended the celebrations of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Moscow. Wherever they went, the representatives of the heroic Vietnamese people were accorded a sincere and warm welcome, which was an expression of the consistent and traditional friendship and the unshakeable solidarity of the Soviet people with the fraternal Vietnamese people.

During this visit, talks were held between the Vietnamese party and government delegation led by Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong and a Soviet delegation led by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Present at the talks, on the Vietnamese side, were Le Thanh Nghi, Political Bureau member of the VCP Central Committee and vice premier; Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the VCP Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army; Nguyen Co Thach, member of the VCP Central Committee and vice minister for foreign affairs; Nguyen Huu Khieu, member of the VCP Central Committee and ambassador to the Soviet Union; and Le Khac, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the State Planning Commission.

On the Soviet side were: A.N. Kosygin, Political Bureau member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; M.A. Suslov, Political Bureau member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.A. Gromyko, Political Bureau member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs; D.F. Ustinov, Political Bureau member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of national defence; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; N.K. Baybakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers; B.N. Chaplin, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and ambassador to Vietnam.

At these talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere permeated with sincerity, comradeship and mutual respect, the two sides informed each other of the implementation of the resolutions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU and the Fourth National Congress of the CPV, and discussed fundamental questions in the relationship and co-operation in all fields between the Soviet Union and Vietnam and international questions of mutual concern. Both sides took note of their complete unanimity on all questions discussed.

Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong and Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and A.N. Kosygin signed the Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation between the SRV and the USSR. This treaty marks a new stage in the development of Vietnam-USSR relations and contributes to further deepening the unshakeable fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

The visit to the Svoiet Union of the party and government delegation of the SRV, the meetings between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and Comrade Le Duan and the outcome of the talks between the Soviet and Vietnamese leaders have contributed greatly to bringing the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples closer together. They will contribute to consolidating the solidarity and unity of the world socialist system and strengthening its influence in the international arena, and will help gain new victories for the struggle of the nations for freedom, independence and social progress and for the guarantee of lasting peace in Asia and the world.

During this visit, the two sides also signed a number of economic agreements, under which the Soviet Union will help Vietnam build major national economic establishments of important significance for the development of the Vietnamese economy. They also agreed to work out fundamental orientations for their long-term economic, scientific and technological co-operation, and signed an agreement to this effect. The Vietnamese delegation reiterated its invitation to a Soviet party and government delegation to pay an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The date of the visit will be mutually agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

RASHIDOV GREETS VIETNAMESE DELEGATION AT TASHKENT STOPOVER

LD091613Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] A delegation of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], headed by Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, and Pham Van Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the SRV Government, left Moscow today.

On their way home, the SRV delegation made a short stopover in Tashkent. The guests were greeted at the airport by Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and by other officials.

Delegation Leaves for Home

LD100716Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The party-government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, headed by Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong, left Tashkent for home today. It had been in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit.

At the airport the guests were seen off by Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, and other officials.

XUAN THUY PRAISES SOVIET-VIETNAMESE TREATY

LD112118Y Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Summary] The people of Vietnam are reported to have welcomed enthusiastically the results of the Vietnamese party and government delegation's visit to the USSR. Leonid Kriskevskiy, Radio Moscow's correspondent in Hanoi, has asked the secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party, Xuan Thuy, how significant the treaty is for the cause of peace. "And here is how Xuan Thuy described its significance. [read by announcer]

"He said that the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation in Moscow opens a new and more fruitful stage in Soviet-Vietnamese friendship. It also gives fresh impetus to the promotion of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The treaty fully meets the Charter of the United Nations. It provides for strengthening the socialist community and consolidating peace in Asia and throughout the world. Xuan Thuy said that in his opinion, all people coming out for peace and justice approve the treaty. Only those who do not like Soviet-Vietnamese friendship, who would not like international tension to be relaxed are coming out against the treaty and are trying to slander it. We may ask these people, Xuan Thuy said, why they welcome the signing of the accord between the United States and Japan or the treaty between China and Japan, even though these documents do not meet the interests of peace, freedom and the independence of nations. However, the signing of a treaty between the Soviet Union and Vietnam has irritated them. Those who are aware of the real state of affairs should not allowed to be misled. The news about the signing of the treaty was enthusiastically approved by all working people of Vietnam. This was confirmed by the numerous meetings that (?passed) in Vietnam in connection with the 61st anniversary of the Socialist Revolution in Russia. The Vietnamese people pledge to spare no efforts to promote friendship and solidarity with the Soviet Union."

VNA REPORTS ON HOSTILITIES IN CAMBODIA

LD111044Y Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, November 11, TASS--As was reported by the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY (VNA), in a number of areas of Kampuchea the insurgent army units, supported by the local population, inflicted blows on garrisons of troops of the Pol Pot-ieng Sary regime.

Referring to the information, received from the liberated areas of Kampuchea, VNA points out that on November 3 in the Kampongtham Province the insurgent forces attacked a large military base.] After an hour-long battle, ammunition depots have been captured, more than hundred troops have been destroyed. The insurgent units are now continuing operations in eliminating the remaining reactionary forces in that area and expanding the liberated area.

More than 100 troops from units supporting the reactionary ruling clique of Kampuchea have been killed in fighting in the course of the offensive of the insurgent units in the Ratanakiri Province on November 7. Mopping up operations are under way here to clear the area of the remaining enemy troops, VNA reports.

DEFENSE SECRETARY BROWN ARRIVES IN JAPAN

OW090447Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 8 Nov 78 OW

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown has arrived in Japan, a TASS dispatch from Tokyo reports. He is scheduled to talk with Japanese Government leaders on problems relating to strengthening the U.S.-Japanese military alliance. He will discuss plans to expand the security arrangement between the two countries in his meetings with Prime Minister Fukuda, Defense Minister Kanemaru and other Japanese leaders.

The newspaper AKAHATA writes that developments in the Asian military situation resulting from the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty will be taken up at these meetings. U.S. and Japanese officials will also review issues of U.S.-Japanese joint military operations in the event of an emergency. Washington is planning to assign a broader mission to the Japanese Navy in the western Pacific.

In their talks with Brown, Japanese officials will formally notify the U.S. defense secretary that Japan agrees to increase its share of costs for maintaining the U.S. forces stationed in Japan. The Japanese Government is prepared to spend an additional 36 billion yen annually for this propose.

Comment on Visit

OW111237Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 10 Nov 78 OW

[Anatolyev commentary]

[Text] As expected, U.S. Defense Secretary Brown's visit to Japan was aimed at expanding military cooperation between Japan and the United States. In the talks between Defense Secretary Brown and Prime Minister Fukuda, the two sides stressed the need to maintain the U.S.-Japanese security treaty, which Japanese reformist forces have said is an important instrument used by the United States to threaten Asia.

Japan has made another financial concession to the United States, its ally. Defense Agency Director General Kanemaru agreed that the Japanese Government would pay 37.4 billion yen as its share of the cost of maintaining U.S. bases in Japan, in addition to the 100 billion yen it has already been paying annually for this purpose. This offer was praised by Defense Secretary Brown.

During a press conference at the end of his stay in Japan, Secretary Brown declared that the United States planned to improve the quality of U.S. forces in the Pacific and to increase their numerical strength to some extent. This once again is evidence of the fact that the reduction in the number of U.S. troops in South Korea, much touted by the U.S. administration, is in reality linked to the augmentation of the U.S. military presence in the Pacific. This increased military presence will draw Japan into the U.S. military plans for Asia, particularly for the Korean Peninusula. U.S. attempts to shield the antipopular Pak Chong-hui regime have been strongly condemned by the DPRK Government and all Korean people.

Secretary Brown expressed satisfaction with Japan's plan to increase its military strength, especially the military potential of the maritime and air defense forces. He called for a buildup of Japan's antisubmarine combat (?capability) and applauded the Sino-Japanese treaty, which in reality forms a link in the U.S.-China-Japan military allinance.

Secretary Brown's visit to Japan was preceded by a large U.S. 7th Fleet exercise, by a large Japanese maritime Self Defense Force exercise, and finally by a study of possible joint operations by the Japanese Self-Defense forces and U.S. forces in time of emergency.

Thus, U.S. Defense Secretary Brown's visit to Japan has confirmed that the United States is still attempting to build up its armed forces in the Pacific and turn Japan into a still more active military ally.

USSR-DPRK FRIENDSHIP OFFICIAL MARKS SOCIETY'S ANNIVERSARY

SK110500Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 1145 GMT 10 Nov 78 SK

[Text] Dear listeners: 11 November will mark the 33d anniversary of the founding of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society. Socialist Labor Hero Comrade (Antonov), vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society and a (?finishing worker) at Moscow's (Vladimirov) No 1 electric machinery plant, is with us today. He has served as member of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society for 20 years and has actively participated in the work of the society. Now we will hear from Comrade (Antonov).

[Antonov recorded in Russian fading to Korean translation] Dear Korean friends: On the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, I congratulate you on behalf of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, the tens of thousands of activists of the society and myself. I am deeply pleased with the opportunity of greeting you.

The Soviet people all support the high appraisal of the work of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Scoiety by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In his message of congratulations on the occasion of the 30th [as heard] anniversary of the founding of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society and the decoration of the society with the Order of People's Friendship, Comrade Brezhnev noted that the Soviet Union highly values the activities of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society aimed at developing and consolidating the traditional friendship and co-operation between the peoples of our two countries.

I have visited DPRK (?twice) so far. During my visits, I talked with leaders of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society and the activists of the society: workers, rural working people, representatives of intellectuals and college students. I had the opportunity to confirm and witness that they were our people's true friends, devoting much energy and time to consolidating Soviet-Korean friendship.

The thousands of activists of our Soviet-Korea Friendship Society are also serving in this (?valuable) work. Today, the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society has become one of the largest mass organizations in our country. The Soviet-Korean Friendship Society has some 350 organizational members. There are chapters of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society in Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Siberia, Far East, Primorye and Central Asia.

The activists of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society are performing useful tasks. Friendship soirees held on significant days in the lives of the DPRK working people and in the history of Soviet-Korean friendship, meetingw with Soviet technicians working in the DPRK, exhibitions depicting the achievements scored by the DPRK working people in socialist construction--all these are performed by the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society.

Every year, the society actively joins in the month of events supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation. Through numerous meetings and mass rallies held during the month, Soviet social circles express unanimous support for the just cause of the Korean people.

This year, which marks the significant 30th anniversary of the founding of (?the first worker-peasant state) in Korean history, activists of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society directly participated in events celebrating the anniversary. On the occasion of the anniversary, our country held a Soviet-Korean friendship month. The month was successfully observed as a demonstration of the fraternal affection and sincere sympathy of the Soviet People toward the Korean people.

With pleasure, I note that contacts between the friendship societies of our two countries have become further developed and consolidated. Our societies exchange delegations in accordance with the cooperative plans signed every year. For instance, this year many delegations of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society paid visits to the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, many activists of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society paid visits to the DPRK. Our society's delegation, led by Comrade Krylov, member of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and vice chairman of the Executive Committee of Moscow region, participated in the Korean-Soviet friendship week observed in the DPRK on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

Dear Korean friends: On the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, I once again extend warm congratulations and sincrely wish you new great success in your work.

DPRK DECRIES JOINT U.S.-ROK MILITARY COMMAND

LD091835Y Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, November 9, TASS--A statement by a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, circulated here, says that the creation by the United States of a joint American-South Korean military command is aimed at perpetuating the occupation of South Korea and constitutes a new pretext for justifying the presence of American troops there.

The statement notes that the Government of the KDPR and the Korean people firmly condemn this step and regard it as a challenge to the whole Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world, a threat to peace and security on the Korean Peninsula and in Asia. The USA must immediately withdraw its troops and lethal weapons from South Korea, while the South Korean authorities ought to replace the policy of war and division by a policy of peace and unification of the country.

The statement concludes by expressing confidence that the Government of the KDPR and the Korean people will cut short and frustrate attempts by the USA and its South Korean puppets to unleash a new war, will uphold peace on the Korean Peninsula and in Asia, will achieve a peaceful unification of the country.

FURTHER INSTALLMENTS OF BREZHNEV VIRGIN LANDS MEMOIR

LD091536/LD101640/LD112250 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0730 GMT on 9 November carries the second installment of excerpts from "The Virgin Lands," the latest volume of Brezhnev's memoirs, read by RSFSR merited artist Yuriy (Kayurov). This installment lasts 55 minutes.

This extract begins with Brezhnev describing the difficulties encountered in the first spring of the virgin lands project; there is no real spring in Kazakhstan, which means that for most of the year the soil is either frozen hard by heavy frosts or baked hard by the sun, making it very difficult to plow. The equipment sent out at first was not suitable, he writes: Plowshares kept breaking and frames kept bending; the tractors used were not powerful enough. A technique of watering the soil for plowing was developed and sowing had to follow not more than 4-5 days after plowing.

Brezhnev continues: "I remember my first visit while the sowing was in progress in Kustanayskaya Oblast. Khrushchev came there, to Tobol railroad station. Shortly afterward a big conference was held, at the Maykuyev horse stud farm, where virgin land was also being plowed up." Brezhnev goes on to name the local officials taking part in the meeting, which was also attended by scientists and other experts. He describes the technical discussion which took place about the design faults of the plows then in use; the conclusion was that plows with spiral or semispiral mouldboards were needed.

Brezhnev writes: "It must be said that when Khrushchev realized what was the matter, he flew into a rage and complained bitterly about the scientists: Why had they not foreseen that this question would arise? There was still time to recognize the factories to produce suitable plows. Measures were taken, and only 1 month later the first of the new plows reached the virgin lands. But that was a month later. The plowing of the virgin lands had already begun, and it was necessary to think of something at once to keep things going at the planned rate."

Brezhnev goes on to describe a visit with Kalchenko, deputy minister of sovkhozes, to the Ordzhonikidzevskiy Sovkhoz, where an agricultural expert named Roginets had devised a technique of allowing the mouldboard shield to dig into the soil only 7 cm instead of the 11 cm as per instructions. This gave much more satisfactory results, he writes. Measures were taken to spread the use of this technique to other farms.

He continues: "A day later, there was a meeting of the Kustanayskiy Obkom Bureau. Among other questions, that of building roads in the virgin lands was discussed. The majority considered that proper highways should be built, for trucks. Certainly this would be more expensive and time-consuming, but it would be better to begin at once to develop a proper, modern road network intended for long-term use. Along with this, it was proposed to build big elevators at key points. However, Khrushchev considered that it would be more logical to build several narrow-gauge railroads, by which, as he put it, grain could be brought straight in from remote areas. No arguments against this idea were taken into account. So first, the Kustanay-Uritskoye narrow-gauge railroad was built, and then the Yesin-Turgay one. This was a mistake. The two railroads in fact did not play the part expected of them in transporting grain out, and were soon dismantled. I cite this fact not for the sake of showing that a party and state activist is obliged to be at the same time a roadbuilder, economist, engineer and so on. [paragraph continues]

"He is not, but he must have a grasp of the laws of general development and also be able to rely on specific scientific and practical knowledge, and on no account consider himself the sole irreproachable authority in all fields of human activity. Contemporary economics, politics and social life are so complex that only mighty collective wisdom can master them. It is necessary to listen to specialists and scientists, and not just those of one discipline or school. One must know how to consult the people, so as to avoid all kinds of wild impulses, premature and insufficiently thought-out decisions based on will. These are particularly dangerous when the comprehensive economic and sociocultural assimilation of a whole geographical region, of long-term policy there, of an ability to see far into the future, are involved."

Brezhnev describes a tour of the farms in Kustanayskaya Oblast where sowing was in progress. The railroad stations at Yesil and Atbasar were very small, and inadequate for the great amount of freight arriving in connection with the virgin lands project. All the local people were mobilized to help. New arrivals, keen volunteers for the virgin land farms, were impatient at being kept waiting for transportation. He describes an incident in which tractors being used for transportation on the left bank of a local river were recalled to the right bank because flooding had made the left bank inaccessible. One team of tractor-drivers refused to be recalled, and set off on their own to the farm to which they had originally been allocated to take part in fieldwork there. Makarin, the raykom secretary, eventually caught up with the "rebels" and remonstrated with their leader, but one of the local inhabitants pointed out that the flooding should have been foreseen anyway after the heavy snow, and also told by a ford which enabled operations on both banks of the river to be continued after all.

Brezhnev relates that it was revealed during this tour that many farms were looking on the plowing in June 1954 as a preparation for sowing, not for a crop in the same year, but for the following spring. This was the traditional way of farming in the area, since with the equipment previously in use, it had always taken too long to break up the soil finely enough to permit sowing for a crop to be grown the same year. Brezhnev got Makarin to convene a meeting with farm chairmen, and explained to them that with the new equipment the soil could be broken up sufficiently in 2 or 3 days, so they must aim for a drop in 1954. This was agreed. Brezhnev praises Makarin as typical of local party officials who, although they had spent their lives up till then in a quiet backwater, showed themselves capable of grasping new ideas and rising to the occasion when the virgin lands project burst upon them.

He goes on: "The arguments produced at this meeting were all agronomic and technical, and nothing was said about the political aspect of the matter. But one had to consider not only what was possible, but also the need to sow grain in the virgin lands at that very time. This was not only an economic necessity, but also a matter of politics. Let the whole world learn yet again that we communists are capable of solving major tasks in a short time. Furthermore, it was important in human terms that each virgin land farmer, this very year, should see the fruits of his labor.

"I am sometimes asked: Who was the author of the idea to plow up the virgin lands? I consider that the question itself is an incorrect one. It conceal an attempt to ascribe this outstanding achievement of our party and people to the vision and will of a single person. The plowing of the virgin lands was a great idea of the Communist Party, which was implemented in historical terms almost instantaneously, converting this wild, remote but fertile eastern steppe into an area with a developed economy and high culture."

Brezhnev goes on to review the history of attempts to take the virgin lands in tsarist times, which were a miserable failure. He says many peasants sold all they had for the chance of a new life in the east but had to return home penniless, and quotes Lenin on the hardships suffered by the 19th century peasants. The October Revolution changed the socioeconomic basis of agriculture, he writes; in the late twenties a scientist named Tulaykov produced a plan for assimilating the virgin lands, and the first few farms were set up before the war. After the war, it was not until the fifties that it was practical to proceed with the idea. By 1953 the need for drastic measures was pressing. There was a grain shortfall of 1 million tons that year which had to be made up by purchases from abroad. In the early fifties, grain yield was only averaging 9 quintals per hectare. Though much had to be done and was done to increase yield figures, big immediate results could only be achieved by expanding the area sown, Brezhnev writes, and continues:

"Today, with hindsight, and with knowledge of the results it all seems indisputable. May one not even find it astonishing to think that there could have been opponents of the virgin lands? But there were opponents. In fact, enemies as such--fanatical, not even wanting to hear a word about the virgin lands--were only to be found among the members of the antiparty group that soon emerged. One must certainly not tar the others with the same brush--those who were mistaken, those with honest doubts or who were excessively cautious. We tried simply to convince these people with facts and calculations. There was nothing sinful in their position. Healthy doubts in great matters are even necessary. Thousands of pros and cons had to be weighed, everything had to be considered down to the last detail; how to plan the operation to achieve a rapid and solid victory, and only victory." He goes on to list some of the doubts expressed. The climate and land cultivation conditions were far less favorable than, for instance, in the United States, he writes, and recalls: "I was told, at this time, of a certain episode connected with Klement Yefremovich Voroshilov. He had just returned from his latest tour of rural areas. He returned worried, almost depressed, on learning that the question of plowing up the virgin lands was being discussed, and realizing that this would require vast amounts of money, effort and equipment, he sadly remarked: But in the villages in the Smolensk area, there are still places here and there where people have to pull their own plows."

Brezhnev notes that much of the country was still suffering from the dire effects of the war. The fascists had destroyed or taken away equipment and animals. After the war, there was an acute manpower shortage. The prewar level had been restored but agriculture was not up to postwar consumer demands. The September 1953 plenum laid down measures to improve agricultural management, but results would be slow; immediate improvement was needed.

"Klement Yefremovich Voroshilov, by the way, was one of those who were able to come to a deep understanding of the need for, or prematureness of, particular major state measures. He came out in favor of the virgin lands. Later, when he came to Kazakhstan and saw the boundless wheat fields, he said to me joyfully: What a good thing we came here! What is growing on these expanses will aid the peasants in Belorussia, in Smolenskaya and Vologodskaya oblasts, and first aid at that. Look at these trucks with virgin land grain; they should be painted with a yellow cross, for the color of this grain. It will do a lot to help us, a lot."

But all this was later, Brezhnev continues. In 1953 and 1954, the debate was still going on. The need to develop the area permanently was realized.

Whereas the first detachments were all men, it was obvious that this was no way to settle the area in the long term. An appeal was made for girls and women to come to the virgin lands. The farms were overwhelmed with applications. After the girls arrived it was not long before the young people began to pair off, marry and start families. Now there are already "dynasties" of virgin land farmers. One man has nine sons, all born in the virgin lands and all now working there.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0730 GMT on 10 November carries the third installment of excerpts from "The Virgin Lands," read by RSFSR merited artist Yuriy (Kayurov). This installment lasts 56 minutes.

This extract begins with Brezhnev dwelling on the optimism and confidence of the virgin land workers in those early days. He writes that there were some, of course, who could not stay the course, such as those he met at Tobol station in the early spring of 1954 who were so concerned about their comforts and to whom he responded that the virgin lands didnot need people like them. He adds: These were the exceptions to the general rule, however; most people coped with the difficulties and shortages. The Soviet people have always had difficulties to cope with, but they have always overcome them. One has only to look at their achievements: Today's Soviet reality is as different from that of the past as a spacecraft is different from a peasant's cart.

Brezhnev recalls being at Dzhaltyr station, near Tselinograd in the spring of 1954, and meeting a young man who had found the new life too difficult and was going home. Brezhnev says he sat down beside him and told him that life is always difficult when you're just starting something and that those at the front during the war found it hard too, but they pressed on to victory. I told him we have to buckle down to our tasks and the young man changed his mind and stayed, Brezhnev writes.

According to Brezhnev one bourgeois paper at the time said that man could not exist in the harsh conditions of the steppe, and there were many such scathing prophecies. But within 3 months of the arrival of the first volunteers the virgin lands were covered with endless fields of wheat. Brezhnev says that the sown area was doubled and reached 20 million hectares in that same year; this was an achievement by the whole country, a successful, well-planned program.

Brezhnev reflects on the nature of heroism: A man may be able to risk his life rushing into a burning house, and yet not be able to cope with monotonous work day after day. There is heroism of the moment, such as that found in war, but there is also the heroism of everyday life, when people apply themselves diligently to a hard task. The virgin landers were of the latter type of heroes in the way that they overcame the land. Brezhnev writes that on the 20th anniversary of the development of the virgin lands, he spoke in Alma-Ata about one Ivan Ivanovich Ivanov, a war hero who had lost both legs but who went on to be a labor hero tractor driver in Kazakhstan. He adds that then another speaker spoke of another legless hero, apparently the same man, but with a different name--Leonid Mikhaylovich Kartauzov. Surely, Brezhnev says, I did not get his name wrong, but it emerged that there were in fact two such heroes working in the virgin lands. Brezhnev sees this as a symbolic coincidence; not for nothing have the virgin lands become a symbol of courage.

Brezhnev writes: "During my life I have been convinced more than once that true heroes in ordinary surroundings are as a rule modest, not very remarkable. They simply and unfailingly do their job." He says that one such person was Danil Nestorenko, a courageous tractor driver at the Dalniy Sovkhoz in Tselinogradskaya Oblast, who died when his tractor went through thin ice on a river, after he had let his comrades go first.

Brezhnev adds that when they recovered his body they found in his pocket the card of a Hero of the Soviet Union, yet nobody at the farm had ever known that he had won the title for his exploits on the Dnepr during the war. One might think, says Brezhnev, what sort of obstacle could a little steppe river have been to such a man? But such absurd coincidences happen in life.

Brezhnev says that the winter of 1954 was hard, and he experienced the treacherous snow storms of the steppes. He recalls the death of Vasiliy Raguzov, a correspondence-course student of the Lvov Building Institute who was a member of a convoy which was halted by a snow storm lasting several days and who set off alone for help, got lost and perished. In his pocket they found a letter to his wife and sons, exhorting them to follow his courageous example, and the letter was printed in the press. Thousands came to the virgin lands to continue his work, Brezhnev writes.

Brezhnev adds: Now representatives of all the Soviet nationalities are to be found working on the virgin lands. Qualified specialists came from all over the USSR, but there was much party, organizational and ideological work to be done in welding them into a cohesive work force. Brezhnev recalls how he, like other party workers, travelled far and wide to encourage, educate and inspire the workers; he spent nights on the road and evenings by the campfire, urging party secretaries to hold party meetings more frequently so that the communists could get to know each other and their tasks, and then lead the people.

In the autumn of 1954 came the first big harvest, and Brezhnev remembers the moving experience of being presented with a sheaf of wheat at a sovkhoz in Ruzayevskiy Rayon, Kokchetavskaya Oblast. The dream had come true: The steppe did not now consist of little islands of cultivation, but was an ocean of wheat, he says.

He continues: There was a shortage, however, of elevators and storage facilities for the grain. The total storage capacity was under 3 million tons, including primitive little stores. Brezhnev tells at some length the story of his visit to Atbasar with Nikolay Ivanovich Zhurin, then first secretary of Tselinogradskaiy Obkom. At the local grain reception point there were hundreds of train cars loaded with grain unable to unload because of the inadequate storage facilities and the scene was one of chaos, he says. Seeing a strip of land covered with rubbish by the railway station, Brezhnev says he called together the railway department chief and the head of the procurement point. He asked that the problem be solved, getting them to clear the site and lay a branch line to it so that trainloads of grain could be brought in. There was not time for the regulatory disinfection processes on the site, so they covered it with straw and burned it to make the ground hard and sterile, he adds. The procurement point head was reluctant to take on such a responsibility and store the grain in such a way, which was against all regulations, but it was a case of either doing this or leaving the grain out in the fields to perish, Brezhnev adds.

Critics might say that the secretary of the Central Committee of such a huge republic should not have been concerned with such a small-scale problem, but Brezhnev says he feels that no amount of telephone calls or paperwork is as effective as meetings with the people. Back in Alma-Ata, he says he contacted the USSR deputy minister of railways and other officials, and the problem was overcome. Later, when the Atbasar workers fulfilled their pledges, having lost no grain, he says he felt a profound personal involvement in their success.

In 1954 Kazakhstan delivered for the first time almost 250 million puds of grain, which was 150 million puds more than in the most favorable previous years, Brezhnev writes. He adds that in the autumn of 1954 the steppe offensive took on an even larger scale; In addition to the existing 90 new sovkhozes, a further 250 were to be created.

But by then officials had gained experience and were able to draw up a fairly detailed long-term program of action, he says. Brezhnev then notes that he has already dealt in part with the work of that time in his "Questions of CPSU Agrarian Policy and the Development of the Kazakhstan Virgin Lands," and does not want to repeat himself, so he limits himself to enumerating the main economic tasks achieved at that time, for example, increasing fodder crop cultivation in order to increase animal husbandry, creating good living and working conditions for the workers, and linking the new virgin lands with the existing transport, communications and industrial networks. He says he had to overcome the opposition of local comrades in the introduction of corn as a fodder crop, about which they were skeptical, but in the end he persuaded them, and in 1955 700,000 hectares were sown with corn.

After the first successful harvest some officials thought it was time to reorganize personnel and transfer some of the best sovkhoz directors to higher posts, but Brezhnev says he felt this was premature, and that these people were still needed on the land. He cites two examples of such people who declined transfers and promotions because of their devotion to their task. In one of the cited cases Brezhnev says he had to intervene and block the decision of the local obkom. Nobody had the right to transfer or remove a sovkhoz manager without the knowledge of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, he says. On the other hand, of course, Brezhnev notes that he was obliged to remove sovkhoz directors who couldn't cope with their job, but there were no more than about 10 such cases.

Finally, Brezhnev mentions the difficulties experienced with shortages of housing and construction materials. In one rayon center, he says, he was told the problem was due to a lack of bricks, but when he inquired about the origin of bricks used in the construction of two buildings in the town marked with the dates 1904 and 1912, he was told that they had been built by the pre-revolutionary Zemstvo [local administrative body] using locally produced bricks. Brezhnev said that if the Zemstvo could do this surely they could too, so they began to make their own bricks. Also, having noticed some people building their houses using panels made from rushes, he says he organized production of such panels on a large scale, and other fraternal republics sent bricks and materials, and in such ways the problems were solved.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0730 GMT on 11 November carries the fourth and final installment of excerpts from "The Virgin Lands," read by RSFSR merited artist Yuriy (Kayurov). This installment lasted 70 minutes.

This extract begins with Brezhnev recalling: "In autumn 1954 there was a congress of the writers of Kazakhstan. It was a major event in the cultural life of the republic. Even before this I had had occasion to study matters connected with national culture. While I was in Moldavia I understood that if one lives in a republic, it is necessary to know the customs and traditions of its people, history and artistic activity. Immediately on arrival in Alma-Ata I surrounded myself with books, had frequent meetings with Kazakh writers and artists and went to the theaters. I had long been partial to poetry and read much poetry by Kazakh poets, especially Abay, who attracted me by his lyricism, popular wisdom, and the depth of his understanding of life. Abay taught the Kazakh people not to shut themselves off, not to stand still, to enrich their creative work with the achievements of the Russian and other peoples.

"This is important for our time also. Any national culture that is isolated inevitably loses out and loses any universal characteristics. Unfortunately this is not always understood by everyone."

Brezhnev writes that the Kazakh Central Committee paid great attention to developing Kazakh culture while developing the virgin lands. "It is noticeable that the supporters of national isolation, under the pretext of defending purely national traditions, are usually resourceful. They rarely come out openly but on the contrary make adroit use of any mistakes by their opponents and they wish to appear, as the saying goes, holier than the pope.

"I recall the hullabaloo that was raised about the role of a certain Kenesary. At first he was declared a progressive who came out in favor of uniting Kazakhstan with Russia. Later documents were found that showed him to be a reactionary who did not approve of the unification I do not want to air ancient history, for I do not consider myself a specialist in this sphere. But I was worried by something else. The battles that were unleased by some demagogues led to such outstanding people as the writer Mukhtar Auezov and Academician (Kanish Seppayev) being forced to leave the republic. We helped them return to Alma-Ata." Brezhnev says he was concerned with persuading artists to portray the grandiose events in the virgin lands for the benefit of history. Many were invited to Kazakhstan and many good works resulted.

Brezhnev recalls that 1955 was very hot and dry. He says that frequent dry years had been expected but that he devoted much attention to keeping up the spirits of the new settlers who were seeing their crops wither, and preparations for the next harvest went ahead. "Food and industrial goods came to the virgin lands in sufficient quantities to guarantee a continuous supply for the whole winter. We met with the support and help of the party's Central Committee. I would like to say the very warmest words about the members of the Politburo and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee who did a lot in those years to insure that the virgin lands were developed as rapidly and successfully as possible. I frequently met and consulted them and always received exact and concrete answers to my questions, firm party and good moral support."

He writes that the poor harvest of 1955 was the result of the weather and there was no danger of being blamed for it, but that he "felt a great guilt for that for which I was not responsible." He has not forgotten this and visits areas suffering natural disasters to encourage the leaders. He writes: "At times it was difficult for those of us who believed totally in success to prove our correctness. At one major conference in the presence of Khruschev when I stated that the virgin lands would still show their worth he rather suddenly broke in: Your promises won't bake any pies. But I had every ground to rebuff him firmly: All the same we believe that soon, very soon a large grain harvest will be grown on the virgin lands."

Brezhnev notes that much work sent on to prepare for the harvest of 1956. Even in huge projects, like the Non-Chernozem Zone today, one should not lose sight of details for they are important too, he writes. On visits to remote farms he says he found that little had been done to help settlers with personal plots for vegetable production; leaders on the spot should pay attention to organizing such matters. Even today some local leaders appeal for funds from central authorities for things they could organize on the spot. This would improve the vegetable supply to the shops in towns, as he himself had told leaders on his trip to Siberia in the spring of 1978.

Brezhnev goes on to note that in Kazakhstan at the start of development the number of market gardens had fallen to a quarter of the previous number, the number of cows on personal plots had fallen by 11,000 and sheep by 280,000.

The area under cucurbitaceous crops had fallen 3,700 hectares, vegetables by 5,000 hectares, potatoes by 11,000 hectares. Urgent measures were taken to allocate land and animals. However, Brezhnev recalls the sovkhoz Stepnyak, Kurgaldzhinskiy Rayon, where people complained but did little to help themselves.

Brezhnev praises at length the members of the crew of his AN-2 aircraft that he used to travel around the area. He recalls lending the aircraft to a group of actors so that they could perform for farmers in remote fields. He also recalls one incident of landing on a rough pasture and discovering afterwards that the aircraft wheels had just missed a harrow which had been carelessly left in the fields. "This case clearly shows that bad management and slackness always border on crime." In 2 years of flying Brezhnev around, the aircraft made 480 landings in the steppes.

He writes: "And thus, we were working over a wide area once again. I was traveling all the time, slept in short snatches, ate where I could. And once, in Tselinograd I felt bad. I came to on a stretcher. Prior to this I had been brought from Semipalatinsk to Alma-Ata with a heart attack. I had to stay in bed at home, beating off doctors who were striving to send me to hospital, but I laughed it off, saying if you get your hands on me you'll be the death of me. But the main thing was that there was no time to be ill. The virgin lands were piling up a mass of new matters and concerns which were difficult, and at times intricate, but always urgent."

He recalls that it was well known that cultivating the virgin lands was fraught with risks and that the steppe could be turned into a desert. New methods of cultivation had to be developed. The most difficult part was to persuade veteran farmers of the need for new methods, particularly for sowing in May rather than earlier in the year.

Brezhnev continues: "But if this was so, the reader asks, why was useful experience not disseminated openly across the whole virgin land area? I will reply: There is a worse enemy for the land than the plow and weeds. This is the imposition on it of all sorts of recommendations. There were too many of them. They cost the country too dear for one to fail to understand that in agriculture commands are counterproductive by their very nature. Although, I admit, I at times very strongly wanted to speed things up and apply pressure, I restrained myself. It was necessary to let people work everything out for themselves to develop collective experience." Journals and seminars were used to spread advanced experience. Scientific establishments were set up to work out the best methods of combating erosion.

Brezhnev recalls that in the interests of crop rotation it was suddenly realized that much of the newly cultivated land should not be immediately sown to grain but left fallow. However, to meet the Kazakh party-government decision on the area to be sown to grain, good agricultural practice could not be followed. Brezhnev decided that the decision would have to be amended as the future of agriculture in the region must be secured, at whatever cost.

At the 20th CPSU Congress Brezhnev reported that the cultivation of the virgin lands was a success; in 2 years the sown area of the republic had been increased to 27 million hectares, including 23 million hectares of grain and 18 million hectares of wheat, four times more than before the campaign. In 1956 Kazakhstan produced 1 billion puds of grain and was awarded the Order of Lenin. Brezhnev says he was really happy, but unfortunately he was not htere to see the new harvest has he had been transferred to other work having been reelected secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the 20th party congress.

One of Brezhnev's concerns as general secretary is to support the soil-protection cultivation system in the virgin lands, which has always protected the virgin lands from wind erosion.

The cultivation of the virgin lands was economically profitable. In the past 24 years Kazakhstan has sold the state over 250 million tons of grain: In 1954-77 the total expenditure on agriculture in the republic was R21.1 billion; the tax on bread sales in that period produced R27.2 billion, giving R6.1 billion of clear profit. The total value of basic and circulating funds is R15 billion in Kazakhstan.

Brezhnev writes that the virgin lands have given stability to all of agriculture and guarantees that the necessary quantities of grain will be procured.

The program ends with an announcement that the readings from "The Virgin Lands" are concluded.

JEWISH MUSICAL THEATER FORMED IN BIROBIJAN

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[Text] Birobijan, November 13, TASS--TASS correspondent Mikhail Khanukh reports:

The Jewish musical theatre has opened in a ceremony held in Birobijan, the administrative centre of the Yevreyskaya Autonomous Oblast (Soviet Far East).

After the ceremony, the young company presented the premier of the opera "Black Bridle for the White Mare" by Yuriy Shcherling, artistic director and producer of the theatre. This is the world's first opera in the Yiddish language. In the opinion of critics and the audience, that was a moving production of national music, vocal and dance. The success has been largely promoted by chief ballet master, People's Artiste of the Russian Federation Eleonora Vlasova and designer-producer merited worker in arts of the Russian Federation Ilya Glazunov.

Deputy minister of culture of the Russian Federation, composer Aleksandr Flyarkovskiy, who was present at the premier, has told the TASS correspondent:

"The creation of the new national theatre is a major event in the cultural life of the Yevreyskaya Autonomous Oblast, of all our multinational Soviet motherland. This is a qualitatively new Jewish theatre, musical theatre. The company is now working on four new productions, one of them based on Leon Feuchtwanger's "Spanish Ballade". The main theses of the repertoire are struggle against fascism, internationalism, friendship of peoples, struggle for peace."

"After a number of productions in Birobijan, said Aleksandr Flyarkovskiy, the theatre will make a guest tour of the Soviet Far East, other towns of the USSR, and in the future will go to foreign countries."

BRIEFS

YOUTH EDUCATION CONFERENCE--A republic-level conference, which ended in Alma-Ata recently, discussed topical questions concerning the organization of the communist education of students and pupils in higher and secondary special educational establishments. More than 200 teachers participating in it examined the topics of ideopolitical, moral and labor education and exchanged experiences. Recommendations were adopted for improving the organization of moral, legal, patriotic and internationalist education. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 1 Nov 78 AU]